AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN GRAMMAR;

OR, A

SIMPLIFICATION OF FIRST PRINCIPLES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS and private ACADEMIES.

BY THE

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Tables of Verbs, and the Syntax, are the only parts of the following work, which have any pretenſion to novelty of deſign. The Syntax and Explanation were drawn up for the uſe of a few private pupils of fourteen and ſixteen years of age, who had neither time nor patience to learn a Latin Grammar, and ſucceſs juſtified the method. The verbs were arranged in the following manner, that the formation of Tenſes and Perſons might be learned with the examples, inſtead of by ſubſequent rules: and the ſimplicity of the ſcheme has been found by repeated experience to obviate the difficulties which young beginners labour under in tranſlating the firſt exerciſes into Latin. To prevent the inconvenience of having two Grammars to refer to, the author has been

induced to add what appeared neceſſary for an initiatory book by compiling whatever ſuited his purpoſe from every one of the kind which came in his way: and the reader will immediately obſerve, that he is chiefly indebted to the Weſtminſter Introduction, the Eaton Grammar, the Syntax of Eraſmus, Ward's Introduction, Holmes's Grammar, Valpy's Elements, &c. From theſe he has copied many things *verbatim*, but more eſpecially the Rules for Nouns and Verbs and the *Proſodia* of the Eaton Grammar, which are printed after the Syntax without a tranſlation; as it is an eaſy matter even for a beginner to turn out the tables of words in his Dictionary, by which he will remember them, although he may want a little of his maſter's aſſiſtance to enable him to conſtrue the rules. It is not meant that in learning the verbs, the ſcholar ſhould repeat the terminations only, but every perſon fully through all the moods and tenſes. And when he tells the meaning, or *force of the rule* in the examples of Syntax, he ſhould be required to point with his finger, or with ſome other index, to the particular words, that

the maſter may know whether he underſtands, or only learns the explanation by rote.

The ſhorteſt examples have been preferred for the ſake of expedition. It was intended, indeed, to have added a variety at the end of the book, with referring figures; but it has been thought better for the maſter (ſhould any one adopt this method) to furniſh the pupil with examples as neceſſity may require.

The author flatters himſelf from his own experience, that there are two claſſes of boys, to whom this Introduction may be of ſervice, backward capacities, and thoſe who are deſtined to leave ſchool at an early age for the various occupations of trade and commerce: for the former indeed every method has its difficulties; and for the latter, whoſe time is ſo much taken up in the neceſſary ſtudies of writing, arithmetic, &c. a Latin Grammar is extremely tedious, and too often the only book they read in that language. For theſe the preſent little work was more immediately undertaken:

dertaken: if it be calculated to anſwer this end, it may not be an unreaſonable ſuppoſition that it will ſerve to accelerate the progreſs of thoſe who have more leiſure and ingenuity; for it may be obſerved, that whoever ſhortens or ſmooths the road, conduces not only to the expedition of the man of buſineſs, but, in ſome degree, to *his* eaſe and convenience, who travels only for obſervation and pleaſure.

Ealing, *Oct.* 20, 1792.

AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is that Art by which we learn to ſpeak and write with Propriety.

There are four Parts of Grammar. Letters, Syllables, Words and Sentences. A Letter is the firſt Principle, of which a Word is made. A Syllable is the diſtinct Part of a Word. A Word is the Sign of a Thought, and Part of a Sentence, or of Speech. A Sentence is Words put together as they ought to be.

There are Twenty-four Letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U or V, W, X, Y, Z. Nineteen only are *Latin*, for H is a Note of breathing hard. K is out of faſhion. W is not uſed in Latin. Y and Z are borrowed from the Greek. Five are Vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, which ſound alone, to which is added *y*.

The reſt are Conſonants, which are divided into Mutes, Liquids, and double Letters. The Liquids are *L*, *M*, *N*, *R*. The double Letters *J*, *X*, *Z*.

The Remainder are called Mutes, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t.* *U*, between *G, Q, S*, and another Vowel, is pronounced like W.

C before *e, æ, œ, i*; and *ti* before a Vowel, are pronounced like *S*.

G before *e* and *i* is pronounced in Latin as in *Gender, Giant*, in Engliſh.

A Diphthong is a mixt Sound made of two Vowels, *ai, au, æ, œ, ei, eu.*

A Syllable conſiſts of one or more Letters forming one Sound, and ends in a Vowel, unleſs two Conſonants follow it. The laſt Syllable ends as it happens.

A Word is made of one or more Syllables.

There are nine Sorts of Words called Parts of Speech—*Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle*; *Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.*

The firſt five are declined; that is, change ſome of their Letters, chiefly in the End, as Occaſion requires.—Such Change is called a Caſe.

The four laſt are not declined.

The Article, Noun, Pronoun, and Participle are declined with Number, Caſe and Gender. The Verb is declined with Mood and Tenſe, Number and Perſon.

Of Numbers.

There are two Numbers, the Singular, *one.* The Plural, *more than one.*

Of Cafes.

There are fix Cafes, in each Number, known in Englifh by Signs, and in Latin by their Endings or Places.

The Nominative cometh before the Verb, and anfwereth the Queftion, *Who* or *What?*

The Genitive has the Sign *of* before it, and anfwereth to, *Whofe* or *Whereof?*

The Dative has the Sign *to* or *for*, and anfwereth to, *to* or *for Whom* or *What?*

The Accufative cometh after the Verb, has no Sign, but anfwereth to, *Whom* or *What?*

The Vocative has the Interjection *O* before it, and is known by calling or fpeaking to.

The Ablative has the Signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and is known by Prepofitions going before it.

Genders

Are three. The Mafculine, *he*. The Feminine, *fhe*. The Neuter, *it*.

Nouns of the Mafculine and Feminine are called common, and declined with *hic* and *hæc*. When declined with *hic* or *hæc* they are called doubtful.

Articles

Are two, *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, This, the demonftrative: And *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, Which, the relative Article.

The Articles are thus declined.

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Hic*,	*hæc*,	*hoc*, This
G.	*Hujus*,	*hujus*,	*hujus*, of This
D.	*Huic*,	*huic*,	*huic*, to This
Ac.	*Hunc*,	*hanc*,	*hoc*, This
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Hôc*,	*hac*,	*hôc*, by This

Plural.

N.	*Hi*,	*hæ*,	*hæc*, These
G.	*Horum*,	*harum*,	*horum*, of These
D.	*His*,	*his*,	*his*, to These
Ac.	*Hos*,	*has*,	*hæc*, These
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*His*,	*his*,	*his*, by These

Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
N.	*Qui*,	*quæ*,	*quod*, Which
G.	*Cujus*,	*cujus*,	*cujus*, of Which
D.	*Cui*,	*cui*,	*cui*, to Which
Ac.	*Quem*,	*quam*,	*quod*, Which
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Quô*,	*quâ*,	*quô*, v. *quî*, by Which

Plural.

N.	*Qui*,	*quæ*,	*quæ*, Which
G.	*Quorum*,	*quarum*,	*quorum*, of Which
D.	*Quibus*,	*quibus*,	*quibus*, to Which
Ac.	*Quos*,	*quas*,	*quæ*, Which
V.	Caret.		
Ab.	*Quibus*,	*quibus*,	*quibus*, by Which

Of Nouns.

A Noun is the Name of a Thing.

There are two Kinds of Nouns, Subſtantive and Adjective.

A Subſtantive can ſignify alone, and is known by the Sign *a* or *the*, as, *a* Boy, or *the* Boy, *Puer.*

An Adjective cannot ſignify alone, as *good*; but muſt be joined to the Subſtantive, of which it ſhews the Nature or Quality, as, a *good* Boy, *bonus Puer.*

Of Subſtantives.

The Gender of a Noun Subſtantive is known two Ways, by Signification, or Termination.

A Noun, ſignifying a Male, is of the Maſculine Gender, as, *hic Pater,* this Father.

A Noun, ſignifying a Female, is of the Feminine Gender, as, *hæc Mater,* this Mother.

The Gender of a Noun, ſignifying neither Male nor Female, is Neuter, and known by the Ending of the Nominative Caſe and the Declenſion.

There are five Declenſions known by the Ending of the Genitive Caſe. The 1ſt makes the Genitive to end in *æ*, the 2d in *i*, the 3d in *is*, the 4th in *us*, the 5th in *ei*.

The Nominative and Vocative Caſes are always alike except in Nouns in *us* of the 2d Declenſion, which make the Voc. in *e*, as Nom. *Dominus*, Voc. *Domine*. But *Deus*, God, makes the Voc. *Deus*. And a Noun ending in the Nom. in *ius*, makes *i* in the Voc. as, *filius*, *fili*, *Georgius*, *Georgi*.

The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike without an Exception.

The Five DECLENSIONS

	1st DECL. Singular.		2d DECL. Sing.
N.	*MUS-a*,	a, or, the Song	*PUER*
G.	—— *æ*,	of a Song	—— *i*
D.	—— *æ*,	to a Song	—— *o*
Ac.	—— *am*,	a, or the Song	—— *um*
V.	—— *a*,	O Song	—— *er*
Ab.	—— *â*,	from, or by a Song	—— *ô*
	Plural.		**Plural.**
N.	—— *æ*,	Songs, or, the Songs	—— *i*
G.	—— *arum*,	of Songs	—— *orum*
D.	—— *is*,	to Songs	—— *is*
Ac.	—— *as*,	Songs, or, the Songs	—— *os*
V.	—— *æ*,	O Songs, or	—— *i*
Ab.	—— *is*,	from, &c.	—— *is*

Most Nouns of this Declension are of the Feminine Gender. The Exceptions may be seen in *Propria quæ maribus*.

Filia, nata, Dea, domina, socia, Famula, serva, anima, mula, Equa, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus*, to distinguish them from *Males* of the second Declension. There are three Greek Endings in the Nominative, as

	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Æneas	*æ*	*æ*	*am*	*a*	*a*
Anchises	*æ*	*æ*	*en*	*e*	*e* or *a*
Penelope	*es*	*e*	*en*	*e*	*e*

Nouns of this Declension ending in *us*, or *r*, are generally Masculine, in *um*, Neuter.

Liber makes the Gender *libri*: *Magister, magistri*:

of SUBSTANTIVES.

3d DECL.	4th DECL.	5th DECL.
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
HONOR	*CAS-us*	*FACI-es*
——— *is*	——— *us*	——— *ei*
——— *i*	——— *ui*	——— *ei*
——— *em*	——— *um*	——— *em*
——— *or*	——— *us*	——— *es*
——— *e*	——— *u*	——— *e*
Plural.	Plural.	Plural.
——— *es*	——— *us*	——— *es*
——— *um*	——— *uum*	——— *erum*
——— *ibus*	——— *ibus*	——— *ebus*
——— *es*	——— *us*	——— *es*
——— *es*	——— *us*	——— *es*
——— *ibus*	——— *ibus*	——— *ebus*

Er, or, os, o endings of this Declenſion are Maſculine. *As, is, ans, es, x, s,* after a Conſonant, *do, go,* above two Syllables, *is,* derived from a Verb are Feminine. *En, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma,* are Neuter. Nouns in *es* or *is* not increaſing in the Gen. Caſe Singular, make the Plural in *ium,* as, *nubes, is, ium.*

Us, in this Declenſion, is moſtly Maſculine, and *u* Neuter. *Arcus, acus, ficus, lacus, partus, quercus, ſpecus, tribus,* make *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural. *Artus, Portus, Queſtus, Genu, veru; ibus* and *ubus.*

All Nouns of this Declenſion are of the Feminine Gender, except *Meridies,* Midday, which is Maſculine, and *Dies,* a Day, doubtful in the Singular, and Maſculine in the Plural.

The Nom. Acc. and Voc. of all Nouns of the Neuter Gender are alike, and in the Plural Number they end all in *a*, as,

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
N. Acc. Voc.	*Regnum,*	*Regna.*	*Capiit,*	*Capita.*	*Cornu,*	*Cornua.*

Neuters in *e, al, ar,* make the Abl. Sing. in *i.* The Nom. Plural in *ia.* The Genitive in *ium,* as, *Rete,* a Net, *reti, retia, retium,* &c.

Vis, Sitis, Tussis, with many others, make the Acc. Sing. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i.*

To know the Genitive Case Sing. of the Third Declension, observe,

A in the Nom. makes the Gen. *atis.* *E* makes *is.* *O, onis.* *Do, dinis.* *Go, ginis.* *C* takes *tis.* *Pis* makes *pidis.* *L, N, R,* take *is.* *Men* makes *minis.* *S* after *N,* and *R,* makes *tis.* *Bs, bis.* *Ps, pis.* *As, atis.* *Es* and *is* make *is.* *Os, otis.* *Us, eris.* *Put, pitis.* *X, cis,* or *gis.* *Ns* makes *ntis.*

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives have three Declensions. The first of three Endings, as, *Bonus, bona, bonum,* good. The second of two Endings, as, *Tristis, triste,* sad. The third of one Ending, as, *Felix,* happy.

Adjectives of three Endings are declined like Substantives of the 1st and 2d Declension.

The rest are declined like Substantives of the 3d Declension, as in the following Examples;

1st Decl.	F.	M.	N.
N.	*BONus*,	*a*,	*um*.
G.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*i*.
D.	—— *o*,	*æ*,	*o*.
Ac.	—— *um*,	*am*,	*um*.
V.	—— *e*,	*a*,	*um*.
Ab.	—— *ô*,	*â*,	*ô*.
Plural.			
N.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*a*.
G.	—— *orum*,	*arum*,	*orum*.
D.	—— *is*,	*is*,	*is*.
Ac.	—— *os*,	*as*,	*a*.
V.	—— *i*,	*æ*,	*a*.
Ab.	—— *is*,	*is*,	*is*.

2d Declension.	
Hic, et hæc *TRISTis*,	hoc *e*.
Hujus	—— *is*.
Huic	—— *i*.
Hunc et hanc	—— *em*, hoc *e*.
O	—— *is*, et *e*.
Hôc, hâc, hôc	—— *ī*.
Plural.	
Hi et hæ	—— *es*, hæc *ia*.
Horum, harum, horum	—— *ium*.
His	—— *ibus*.
Hos et has	—— *es*, hæc *ia*.
O	—— *es*, et *ia*.
Ab his	—— *ibus*.

3d Declension.	
Hic, hæc, hoc *FELIx*.	
Hujus	—— *cis*.
Huic	—— *ci*.
Hunc, hanc	—— *cem*, hoc *x*.
O	—— *x*.
Hôc, hâc, hôc	—— *ce*, vel *cī*.
Plural.	
Hi, hæ	—— *ces*, hæc *cia*.
Horum, harum, horum	—— *cium*.
His	—— *cibus*.
Hos et has	—— *ces*, hæc *cia*.
O	—— *ces*, et *cia*.
Ab his	—— *cibus*.

Theſe Adjectives of three Endings make the Genitive in *ius* and the Dative in *i.* *Unus* one, *ſolus* alone, *totus* the whole, *ullus* any, *nullus* none, *alter* either, *neuter* neither, *uter* whether of the two: And *alĭus* which makes *aliud* in the Neuter Gender, the Genitive *alīus*, and the Dative *alĭi.* All but the three firſt want the Vocative.

Quis and its Compounds are declined like *Qui*, except that they make *Quid* in the Neuter Gender Singular, and that *aliquis, ecquis, nequis, ſiquis* make the Fem. Sing. of the Nom. Caſe and the Neuter Plural — *qua.*

Maſ. *Duo*, Fem. *duæ*, Neu. *duo*, and Maſ. *Ambo*, Fem. *æ*, Neu. *o*, make the Dative and Ablative in Maſ. *Obus*, Fem. *abus*, Neu. *obus.*

Compariſon of Adjectives.

There are three Degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Poſitive is the Adjective uncompared.

The Comparative and Superlative, are made from the Poſitive by adding *er*, *eſt*, in Engliſh; as,

Hard	Poſitive.
——er	Comparative.
——eſt	Superlative.

In Latin they are made by adding *or*, for the Comparative, and *-ſſimus* for the Superlative, to the firſt Caſe of the Poſitive ending in *i*; as,

Poſ.	C.	Sup.	Poſ.	C.	Sup.	Poſ.	C.	Sup.
N. *Durus*	*or*	*ſſimus*	*Triſtis*	*or*	*ſſimus*	*Felix*	*or*	*ſſimus.*
G. *Duri*			Dat. *i*			Dat. *Felici*		

Adjectives in *er* form the Superlative by adding *rimus*, as, *Aſper, aſperior, aſperrimus.*

Agilis,

Agilis, Facilis, Gracilis, Humilis, Similis, turn *ilis* into *illimus* for the Superlative.

Adjectives in *us* after a Vowel, are compared by *magis* and *maximè,* as, *Pius, magis pius, maximè pius.*

These Adjectives are thus compared irregularly,

Pos.	Com.	Sup.	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus,	*melior,*	*optimus*	*Dives,*	*ditior,*	*ditissimus*
Malus,	*pejor,*	*pessimus*	*Nequam,*	*nequior,*	*nequissimus*
Magnus,	*major,*	*maximus*	*Externus,*	*exterior,*	*extremus,* v. *extimus*
Parvus,	*minor,*	*minimus*	*Inferus,*	*inferior,*	*infimus,* v. *imus*
Multus,	*plus,*	*plurimus*	*Superus,*	*superior,*	*supremus,* &c.

The Comparative Degree is thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.	
N. Hic et hæc *MELIor,* hoc *us*		Hi et hæ —*ores,* hæc *ora*	
G. Hujus	—*oris*	Horum, harum, horum	—*orum*
D. Huic	—*ori*	His	—*oribus*
Ac. Hunc et hanc	—*orem,* hoc *us*	Hos et has	—*ores,* hæc *ora*
V. O	—*or,* et *us*		—*ores,* et *ora*
A. Ab hoc, hac, hoc	—*ore,* v. *ori*	Ab his	—*oribus*

The Superlative Degree is declined like *Bonus.*

Of Pronouns.

A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, and implies a Person or Thing before-mentioned.

There are 15 Pronouns.

Ego, I	*Ipse,* Himself	*Suus,* His
Tu, Thou	*Iste,* That	*Noster,* Ours
Ille, He	*Hic,* He	*Vester,* Yours
Is, He	*Meus,* Mine	*Nostras,* of our Country
Sui, of Himself	*Tuus,* Thine	*Vestras,* of your Country

N. *Ego*

	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	
N.	*Ego*	*Vos*	*Tu*	*Vos*	Caret
G.	*Mei*	*Noſtrum*, vel [*Noſtri*	*Tui*	*Veſtrum*, vel [*Veſtri*	*Sui*
D.	*Mihi*	*Nobis*	*Tibi*	*Vobis*	*Sibi*
Ac.	*Me*	*Nos*	*Te*	*Vos*	*Se*
V.	—	——	*Tu*	*Vos*	Caret
Ab.	*Me*	*Nobis*	*Te*	*Vobis*	*Se*

Theſe three are called Subſtantives Primitive. The reſt are Pronouns Adjective; whereof four are Primitives, *Ipſe*, *ille*, *iſte*, *is*, and are thus declined, except that *ipſe* make the Neuter Gender *ipſum*.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	*Ille*, *illa*, *illud*	*Illi*, *illæ*, *illa*
G.	*Illius*	*Illorum*, *illarum*, *illorum*
D.	*Illi*	*Illis*
Ac.	*Illum*, *illam*, *illud*	*Illos*, *illas*, *illa*
V.	———	———
Ab.	*Illô*, *illâ*, *illo*	*Illis*

N.	*Is*, *ea*, *id*	*Ii*, *eæ*, *ea*
G.	*Ejus*	*Eorum*, *earum*, *eorum*
D.	*Ei*	*Iis*, vel *eis*
Ac.	*Eum*, *eam*, *id*	*Eos*, *eas*, *ea*
V.	———	———
Ab.	*Eo*, *eâ*, *eo*	*Iis*, vel *eis*

In like Manner is declined its Compound, *Idem*, the Same, except that it turns *m* before *d* into *n*. Acc. *Eundem*, &c.

Seven are Derivatives, whereof five are Poſſeſſives, *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, declined like *bonus*, but *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative. All want the Voc. Caſe, but *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, *noſtras*.

Of Verbs.

A Verb is a Word that ſignifies *to be* or *to do.*

Verbs have two Voices, Active and Paſſive.

The Active ends in *o*, as, *Amo*, I love.
The Paſſive in *or*, as, *Amor*, I am loved.

A Verb is likewiſe called *Active* or *Tranſitive* when it requires an Accuſative Caſe after it, as, *Amo te*, I love thee; and *Neuter* or *Intranſitive* when it does not, as, *Gaudeo*, I am glad; *Curro*, I run.

Some Verbs in *or* are called Deponents, and have an Active Signification; and are declined with Gerunds and Supines, like Verbs Active.

Verbs have five Moods:

The Indicative ſheweth: The Imperative bids: The Potential implies a Poſſibility, and has the Signs, *may, can, might, would, ſhould, could*: The Subjunctive differs from the Potential only in Signs, and has *when, if,* and other indefinite Words before it: The Infinitive Mood has neither Number nor Perſon, and is known by the Sign *to*, as, *Amare, to* love.

There are ſix Tenſes; the Signs of the Preſent, *am* or *do*; the Imperfect, *was* or *did*; the firſt Future, *ſhall* or *will*; the Preterperfect, *have*; the Preterpluperfect, *had*; the 2d Future, *ſhall have.*

There are three Perſons,

Sing.	Plu.
1. I.	1. We.
2. Thou.	2. Ye.
3. He, ſhe, it.	3. They.

N. B. All Nouns are of the 3d Perſon except *Ego, nos, tu,* and *vos.*

The Auxiliary or Subſtantive Verb, *Sum.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe futurus, To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tenſes.	Singular.	Plural.
Preſent	*Sum*, I am, *es* thou art, *eſt* he is	*Sumus* we are, *eſtis* ye are, *ſunt* they are
Imperfect	*eram* I was, *eras* thou waſt, *erat* he was	*eramus* we were, *eratis* ye were, *erant* they were
1 Future	*ero* I ſhall or will be, *eris*, *erit*	*erimus*, *eritis*, *erunt*
Preterperfect	*fui* I have been, *fuiſti*, *fuit*	*fuimus*, *fuiſtis*, *fuērunt*, vel *fuēre*
Preterpluperf.	*fueram* I had been, *fueras*, *fuerat*	*fueramus*, *fueratis*, *fuerant*
2 Future	*fuero*, *I ſhall have* been, *fueris*, *fuerit*	*fuerĭmus*, *fuerĭtis*, *fuerint*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Sis, *es*, *eſto*, be thou, *ſit*, *eſto*, let him be	*Simus* let us be, *ſitis*, *eſte*, *eſtote* be ye, *ſint*, *ſunto* let them be

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent	*Sim*, I may or can be, *ſis*, *ſit*	*Simus*, *ſitis*, *ſint*
Imperfect	*Eſſem*, vel *forem*, *eſſes*, vel *ores*, *eſſet*, vel *foret*	*eſſemus*, v. *foremus*, *eſſetis*, v. *foretis*, *eſſent*, v. *forent*, I might [or could be
Preterperfect	*Fuerim*, *fueris*, *fuerit*	*fuerĭmus*, *fuerĭtis*, *fuerint*, Should have been
Preterpluperf.	*Fuiſſem*, *fuiſſes*, *fuiſſet*	*fuiſſemus*, *fuiſſetis*, *fuiſſent*, Could have been
1 Future	*Fuero*, *fueris*, &c. *I ſhall have been*	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſ. and Imp.	*eſſe*, to be	
Preterperfect	*fuiſſe*, to have been	
Future	*fore*, v. *futurum eſſe*, to be about to be	
Participle	*futurus*, about to be	

The Declining of a Verb is called Conjugation. There are four Conjugations,

1. Amo, amas, amavi, amāre, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus, *to love.*

2. Moneo, mones, monui, monēre, monendi, monendo, monendum, monitum, monitu, monens, moniturus, *to advise.*

3. Rego, regis, rexi, regĕre, regendi, regendo, regendum, rectum, rectu, regens, recturus, *to rule.* Capio, capis, cepi, capĕre, capiendi, capiendo, capiendum, captum, captu, capiens, capturus, *to take*, or *contain.*

4. Audio, audis, audivi, audīre, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus, *to hear.*

All the Tenses of Verbs regular are formed from the Present and Preterperfect Tenses of the Indicative Mood, according to the following Scheme.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Tenses.	1 Formation.	1 Conjugation.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	1 2 3 1 2 3	1 2 3 1 2 3
Pesen	AMo, *as, at. Amus, atis, ant,*	I love, thou loveſt, he loves. We, ye, they love.
Imperfect	——ābam, *ābas, abat. ābāmus, ābātis, ābant.*	I *did*, thou didſt, he did love. We, ye, they did love.
1 Future	——ābo, *ābis, ābit. ābĭmus, ābĭtis, ābunt.*	I *ſhall or will*, thou ſhalt or wilt, he ſhall or will [love, &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	2 3 1 2 3	2 3 1 2 3
	——a } *—et* } *—ēmus* } *—āte* } *—ent* } ——āto } *—āto* } } *—ātote* } *—anto.* }	Love thou. Let him love. Love we. Love ye. Let [them love.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Prefent	——em, *es, et. ēmus, ētis, ent.*	I *may or can* love, &c.
Imperfect	——arem, *āres, āret. āremus, āretis, ārent.*	I *might or could* love, &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.& Im.	——āre,	*to* love.
Gerunds	{ —andi { —ando { —andum	*of* loving. *in* loving. *to* love.
Part. Pre.	——ans	*loving.*

	1 FORMATION.	2 CONJUGATION.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
Present	MONeo, *es, et. ēmus, ētis, ent.*	I advise, &c.
Imperfect	——ēbam, *ēbas, ēbat. ēbāmus, ēbātis, ēbant.*	
1 Future	——ebo, *ebis, ebit. ēbĭmus, ēbĭtis, ēbunt.*	
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——e, ——ēto } *—eat, —eto* } *—eāmus* } *—ēte, —ētōte* } *—eant, —ento* }	
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Present	——eam, *eas, eat. Eāmus, eātis, eant.*	
Imperfect	——ērem, *ēres, ēret. ērēmus, ērētis, ērent.*	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.&Im.	——ēre	
Gerunds	{ —endi, —endo, —endum	
Part.Pres.	——ens	

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION in *e impure.*

	INDICATIVE MOOD.	I rule, &c.
Preſent	REGo, *is, it. ĭmus, ĭtis, unt.*	
Imperfect	——ēbam, *ēbas, ēbat. ēbāmus, ēbātis, ēbant.*	
1 Future	——am, *es, et. ēmus, ētis, ent.*	
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
	——e } *—at* } *—āmus* } *—ĭte* } *—ant* }	
	——ĭto } *—ito* } } *—ĭtōte* } *—unto* }	
	POTENTIAL MOOD.	
Preſent	——am, *as, at. āmus, ātis, ant.*	
Imperfect	——ĕrem, *ĕres, ĕret. ĕrēmus, ĕrētis, ĕrent.*	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pre.& Im.	——ĕre	
Gerunds	{ —endi, —endo, —endum.	
Part.Preſ.	——ens.	

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION in *io*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent	CAPio,	*is,*	*it.*	*ĭmus,*	*ĭtis,*	*iunt.*	I take, &c.
Imperfect	——iēbam,	*iēbas,*	*iēbat.*	*Iēbāmus,*	*iēbātis,*	*iēbant.*	
1 Future	——iam,	*ies,*	*iet.*	*Iemus,*	*ietis,*	*ient.*	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

——e	*—iat*	*—iāmus*	*—ĭte*	*—iant*
——ĭto	*—ĭto*		*—ĭtōte*	*—iunto*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent	——iam,	*ias,*	*iat.*	*Iāmus,*	*iātis,*	*iant.*
Imperfect	——ĕrem,	*ĕres,*	*ĕret.*	*ĕrēmus,*	*ĕrētis,*	*ĕrent.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pre.& Im.	——ĕre.
Gerunds	—iendi, —iendo, —iendum.
Part.Preſ.	——iens.

1 FORMATION. 4 CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present	AUDio, *is*, *it*. *īmus*, *ītis*, *iunt*.	I hear, &c.
Imperfect	——iebam, *iēbas*, *iēbat*. *Iēbāmus*, *iēbātis*, *iēbant*.	
1 Future	——iam, *ies*, *iet*. *Iēmus*, *iētis*, *ient*.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

——i } —*iat* } —*iāmus* } —*īte* } —*iant*. }
——īto } —*īto* } } —*ītōte* } —*iunto*. }

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present	——iam, *ias*, *iat*. *Iāmus*, *iātis*, *iant*.	
Imperfect	——īrem, *īres*, *īret*. *īrēmus*, *īrētis*, *īrent*.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pre.& Im.	——īre.	
Gerunds	{ —iendi, —iendo, —iendum.	
Part.Pref.	——iens.	

2 Formation of all the Four Conjugations.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preterperf.	AMAVi, MONUi, REXi, AUDIVi	iſti, it. ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt, vel ēre.	I *have* loved, &c.
Preterpluperf.	———	ĕram, ĕras, ĕrat. ĕrāmus, ĕrātis, ĕrant.	I *had* loved, &c.
2 Future	———	ĕro, ĕris, ĕrit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint.	I *ſhall have*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preterperfect	———	ĕrim, ĕris, ĕrit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, erint.	I *ſhould have*
Preterpluperf.	———	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. Iſſēmus, iſſētis, iſſent.	I *could have*
Future	———	ĕro, ĕris, &c. the 2 Future Indicative Mood.	I *ſhall have*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preterperfect	———	iſſe. —— ——	*To have*

Part. Fut. in *rus*.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
Supines	AMATum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* love.	*To be* loved.	*About to* love
	MONITum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* adviſe, &c.		
	RECTum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* rule, &c.		
	AUDITum,	—u.	—ūrus,	*To* hear, &c.		

Passive Voice.

Verbs in *or* are thus declined:

1. Amor, amāris *vel* amāre, amatus sum *vel* fui, amāri, amatus, amandus. *To be loved.*

2. Moneor, monēris *vel* monēre, monitus sum *vel* fui, monēri, monitus, monendus. *To be advised.*

3. Regor, regĕris *vel* regĕre, rectus sum *vel* fui, regi, rectus, regendus. *To be ruled.*
Capior, capĕris, *vel* capĕre, captus sum, *vel* fui, capi, captus, capiendus. *To be taken*, or *contained.*

4. Audior, audīris *vel* audīre, auditus sum *vel* fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

A Verb Deponent is thus declined:

Loquor, loquĕris *vel* loquĕre, locutus sum *vel* fui, loqui, loquendi, loquendo, loquendum, locutum, locutu, loquens, locuturus, locutus, loquendus. *To speak.*

The Tenses of Verbs Passive are formed after the following Scheme.

PASSIVE VOICE.

1 FORMATION. 1 CONJUGATION.

Tenſes.								
	INDICATIVE MOOD.							
Preſent	AMor,	*āris* v. *āre,*	*ātur.*	*āmur,*	*āmĭni,*	*antur.*	I *am* loved, &c.
Imperfect	——ābar,	*ābāris* v. *ābāre,*	*ābātur.*	*ābāmur,*	*ābāmĭni,*	*ābantur.*	I *was* loved, &c.
1 Future	——ābor,	*abĕris* v. *abĕre,*	*bĭtur.*	*ābĭmur,*	*ābĭmĭni,*	*ābuntur.*	I *ſhall or will* be loved.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.							
	——āre ——ātor	*—ētur* *—ātor*	*—ēmur*	*—āmĭni* *—āmĭnor*	*—entur* *—antor*		*Be* thou loved, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.							
Preſent	——ēt,	*ēris* v. *ēre,*	*ētur.*	*ēmur,*	*ēmĭni,*	*entur.*	I *may or can* be loved.
Imperfect	——ārer,	*ārēris* v. *ārēre,*	*ārētur.*	*ārēmur,*	*ārēmĭni,*	*arentur.*	I *might or could,* &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.							
Preſ. and Imp.	——āri,	——	——	——	——		*To be* loved.

1 Formation. 2 Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent	MONeor,	ēris v. ēre,	ētur.	ēmur,	ēmĭni,	entur,	I *am* adviſed.
Imperfect	——ēbar,	ēbāris v. ēbāre,	ēbātur.	ēbāmur,	ēbāmĭni,	ēbantur,	I *was*, &c.
1 Future	——ēbor,	ēbĕris v. ēbĕre,	ēbĭtur.	ēbĭmur	ēbīmĭni,	ēbuntur,	I *ſhall or will* be, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

——ēre ——ētor	—eātur —ētor	—eāmur	—ēmĭni —ēmĭnor	—eantur —entor	Be thou adviſed, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent	——ear,	eāris v. eāre,	ātur.	Eāmur,	eāmini,	eantur,	I *may or can* be, &c.
Imperfect	——ērer,	ērēris v. ērēre,	eretur	ērēmur,	ērēmini,	ērentur,	I *might or could.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſ. and Imp.	——ēri,	——	——	——	——	*To be* adviſed.

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION, in *or* impure.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent	REGor,	*ĕris* v. *ĕre,*	*itur.*	*ĭmur,*	*imini,*	*untur,*	I *am* ruled, &c.
Imperfect	——ēbar,	*ēbāris* v. *ēbāre,*	*ēbātur.*	*ēbāmur,*	*ēbāmĭni,*	*ēbantur,*	I *was,* &c.
1 Future	——ar,	*ēris* v. *ēre,*	*etur.*	*emur*	*ēmĭni,*	*ēntur,*	I *ſhall or will* be, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

——ĕre	*—atur*	*—amur*	*—imini*	*—antur*		*Be* thou ruled, &c.
——itor	*—itor*		*—iminor*	*—untor*		

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent	——ar,	*āris* v. *āre,*	*ātur.*	*āmur,*	*āmini,*	*antur,*	I *may or can* be, &c.
Imperfect	——ĕrer,	*erēris* v. *erēre,*	*eretur.*	*erēmur,*	*erēmini,*	*erentur,*	I *might or could* be, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſ. and Imp.	——i,	——	——	——	——	*To be* ruled.

1 FORMATION. 3 CONJUGATION, in *ior.*

Tenſes.							
	INDICATIVE MOOD.						
Preſent	CAPior,	*ĕris* v. *ere,*	*ĭtur.*	*ĭmur,*	*ĭmĭni,*	*iuntur,*	I *am* taken, &c.
Imperfect	—iebar,	*iebāris* v. *iebāre,*	*iebātur.*	*iebāmur,*	*iebamini,*	*iebantur,*	I *was,* &c.
1 Future	—iar,	*iēris* v. *iēre,*	*ietur.*	*iemur,*	*iemini,*	*ientur,*	I *ſhall or will be,* &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.						
	—ĕre —itor	—*iatur* —*itor*	—*iamur*	—*imĭni* —*imĭnor*	—*iantur* —*iuntor*		*Be* thou taken, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.						
Preſent	—iar,	*iaris* v. *iare,*	*iatur.*	*iamur,*	*iamini,*	*iantur,*	I *may or can be,* &c.
Imperfect	—ĕrer,	*ĕrēris* v. *ĕrēre,*	*ĕrētur.*	*eremur,*	*eremini,*	*erentur,*	I *might or could be,* &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.						
Preſ. and Imp.	—i,	—	—	—	—		*To be* tāken.

1 FORMATION. 4 CONJUGATION.

Tenſes.								
	INDICATIVE MOOD.							
Preſent	AUDior,	*iris,*	v. *ire,*	*itur.*	*imur,*	*imini,*	*iuntur.*	*I am* heard, &c.
Imperfect	—— iebar,	*iebaris*	v. *iebare,*	*iebatur.*	*iebamur,*	*iebamini,*	*iebantur,*	*I was,* &c.
1 Future	—— iar,	*iēris,*	v. *iēre,*	*ietur.*	*iemur,*	*iemini,*	*ientur,*	*I ſhall or will be,* &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.							
	—— īre / —— ītor	—*iatur* / —*itor*	—*iamur*	—*imini* / —*iminor*	—*iantur* / —*iuntor*			*Be* thou heard, &c.
	POTENTIAL MOOD.							
Preſent	—— iar,	*iāris,*	v. *iāre,*	*iatūr.*	*iamur,*	*iamini,*	*iantur,*	*I may or can be.*
Imperfect	—— īrer,	*irēris,*	v. *irēre,*	*iretur.*	*iremur,*	*iremini,*	*irentur,*	*I might or could be.*
	INFINITIVE MOOD.							
Preſ. and Imp.	—— iri,	——	——	——	——			*To be* heard.

2 FORMATION of all the FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

reterperf.	AMATUS MONITUS RECTUS AUDITUS	sum v. fui	es v. fuisti	est v. fuit	AMATI MONITI RECTI AUDITI	sumus v. fuĭmus	estis v. fuistis	sunt v. fuērunt v. fuēre	I have been, &c.
reterplup.	—	eram v. fueram	eras v. fueras	erat v. fuerat	—	eramus v. fueramus	eratis v. fueratis	erant v. fuerant	I had been, &c.
Future	—	ero v. fuero	eris v. fueris	erit v. fuerit	—	erimus v. fuerimus	eritis v. fueritis	erint v. fuerint	I shall have been.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

reterperf.	—	sim v. fuerim	sis v. fueris	sit v. fuerit	—	simus v. fuerĭmus	sitis v. fuerĭtis	sint v. fuerint	I should have been.
reterplup.	—	essem v. fuissem	esses v. fuisses	esset v. fuisset	—	essemus v. fuissemus	essetis v. fuissetis	essent v. fuissent	I would have been.
uture	—	ero v. fuero	eris v. fueris	erit v. fuerit	—	erīmus v. fuerīmus	erītis v. fuerītis	erint v. fuerint	I shall have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

reterper. & reterplup.	AMATUM MONITUM RECTUM AUDITUM	esse v. fuisse	To have been, &c.
uture		iri.	To be about to be, &c.
art. Perfect	AMATUS.	Loved, &c.	2 MONITUS 2 RECTUS 2 AUDITUS

Declension of Verbs Irregular.

Certain Verbs vary from the general Rule, and are formed in the Manner following:

1. Poſſum, potes, potui, poſſe; potens: *to be able.*

2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*

3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, nolendum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*

4. Malo, mavis, malui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; malens: *to be more willing*, or, *to have rather.*

5. Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe; edéndi, edéndo, edéndum; èſum, eſu; edens, eſúrus: *to eat.*

6. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndi, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; ferens, latúrus: *to bear*, or, *ſuffer.*

7. Fio, fis, factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri; factus, faciendus: *to be made*, or, *done.*

8. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, feréndus: *to be borne*, or, *ſuffered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe—*I am able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Poſſum,	potes,	poteſt,	Poſſumus,	potéſtis,	poſſunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis *v.* es;	édit *v.* eſt,	edimus,	editis *v.* eſtis;	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris *v.* ferre;	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	ferúntur.

Preterimperfect Tenſe.—*I was able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
Volé-bam,					
Nolé-bam,					
Malé-bam,	bas,	bat,	bâmus,	bátis,	bant.
Edé-bam,					
Feré-bam,					
Fie-bam,					
Fere-bar,	báris *v.* báre;	batur,	bámur,	bamini,	bántur.

1ſt Future Tenſe.—*I ſhall*, or, *will be able.*

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Pot-ero	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
Vol-am,					
Nol-am,					
Mal-am,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
Ed-am,					
Fer-am,					
Fi-am,					
Fer-ar,	eris *v.* ére;	êtur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.

Preterperfect Tenſe.—*I have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*
Potu-i,			
Volu-i			
Nolu-i	iſti,	it,	imus, íſtis, érunt *vel* ére.
Malu-i			
Ed-i,			
Tul i,			
Fact-us	ſum, es, eſt, *v.* *v.* *v.*		i ſumus, eſtis, ſunt, fuérunt. *v.* *v.* *v.*
Lat-us,	fui; fuíſti; fuit,		fuimus; fuíſtis; fuére.

5. Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I had been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-eram, Volu-eram, Nolu-eram, Malu-eram, Ed-eram, Tul-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erâtis,	erant.
Fact-us, eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erâtis,	erant.
v.	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*	*v.*
Lat-us, fueram;	eras;	erat,	fuerámus;	fuerâtis;	fuerant.

2d Future Tense.

From the Potential Mood.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum*, *volo*, *malo*, have no Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.—*Be thou unwilling*, &c.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Noli, nolito.	nolíte, nolitóte.
Ede, edito *vel* Es, esto; Edat, edito *vel* esto.	edámus; edite, editóte *v.* este, estóte; ed-ant, únto.
Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	ferámus; ferte, fertóte; fer-ant, únto.
Fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiámus; fite, fitote; fiant, fiúnto.
Fer-re, tor; ferátur, fertor.	ferámur; ferimini-, or; ántur, úntor.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.—*I may be able*, &c.

Singular,			*Plural.*		
Poſſ-im, Vel-im, Nol-im, Mal-im,	is,	it,	ímus,	ítis,	int,
Ed-am, Fer-am, Fi-am,	as,	at,	ámus,	átis,	ant,
Fer-ar,	áris, *v.* áre;	átur,	ámur,	amini,	ántur.

Preterimperfect Tenſe.—*I might be able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Poſſ-em, Vell-em, Noll-em, Mall-em, Eder-em, *vel* Eſſ-em, Ferr-em, Fier-em,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent,
Ferr-er,	eris, *v.* ére;	étur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.

Preterperfect Tenſe.—*I ſhould have been able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural,*		
Potu-erim, Volu-erim, Nolu-erim, Malu-erim, Ed-erim, Tul-erim,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
Fact-us, Lat-us,	ſim, *v.* fue-rim;	ſis, *v.* ris;	ſit, *v.* rit.	i ſimus, *v.* fuerimus;	ſitis, *v.* fueritis;	ſint, *v.* fuerint.

11. Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.—*I might have been able,* &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-iſſem, Volu-iſſem, Nolu-iſſem, Malu-iſſem, Ed-iſſem, Tul-iſſem,	iſſes,	iſſet,	iſſémus,	iſſétis,	iſſent,
Fact-us, Lat-us,	eſſem, *v.* fu-iſſem;	eſſes, *v.* iſſes;	i eſſémus, *v.* fuiſſémus;	eſſétis, *v.* fuiſſétis;	eſſent, *v.* fuiſſént.

Future Tenſe.—*I ſhall have been able,* &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Potu-ero, Volu-ero, Nolu-ero, Malu-ero, Ed-ero, Tul-ero,	eris,	erit,	erímus,	erítis,	erint,
Fact-us, Lat-us,	ero, *v.* fue-ro;	eris, *v.* ris;	erit, *v.* rit,	i erímus *v.* fuerímus;	erítis, *v.* fuerítis;	erunt, *v.* fuerint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent, and Preterimperfect Tenſe.—*To be able,* &c.

Poſſe. Edere, *vel* eſſe.
Velle. Ferre.
Nolle. Fieri.
Malle. Ferri.

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tenſe.—*To have been able,* &c.

Potuiſſe. Ediſſe.
Voluiſſe. Tuliſſe.
Noluiſſe. Factum eſſe, *vel* fuiſſe.
Maluiſſe. Latum eſſe, *vel* fuiſſe.

Future

Future Tenſe.—*To be about to eat,* &c.

Eſúrum eſſe.	Factum iri.
Latúrum eſſe.	Latum iri.

Obſ. *Poſſum, volo, nolo, malo,* have no Future Tenſe of the Infinitive Mood.

E O, to go, is alſo a Verb irregular.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, itum, iens, iturus.

Indic. Mood, Preſ. T.	*Sing.* Eo, is, it. *Plu.* Imus, itis, eunt.
Preterimper. Tenſe.	*Sing.* Ibam, ibas, ibat. *Plu.* Ibámus, [ibátis, ibant.
Future T.	*Sing.* Ibo, ibis, ibit. *Plu.* Ibimus, [ibitis, ibunt.
Imperative Mood.	*Sing.* I, ito; eát, ito. *Plu.* Eámus; [ite, itóte; eant, eunto.
Potential Mood.	*Sing.* Eám, eás, eát. *Plu.* Eámus, [eátis, eant.

Gerunds. Eundi, eundo, eundum.

Participle Preſ. Tenſe. Iéns, *Gen.* eúntis.

In all other Moods and Tenſes, *Eo,* is declined like *audio.*

Obſ. In like Manner are the Compounds of *Eo* declined; alſo *queo,* to be able, and *nequeo,* to be unable, except that theſe two laſt have no Imperative Mood or Gerunds.

Of

Of Verbs Imperſonal.

A Verb Imperſonal is uſed in the third Perſon Singular only, with the Sign *it* in Engliſh, as, it becometh, *decet*. Formed thus :

Tenſes.	1 Form.		
Preſ. Indic.	DEC*et*	LIB*et*	LIC*et*
Imperf. do.	——*ebat*	——*ebat*	——*ebat*
1 Fut. do.	——*ebit*	——*ebit*	——*ebit*
Preſ. Poten.	——*eat*	——*eat*	——*eat*
Imperf. do.	——*eret*	——*eret*	——*eret*
Infin. Preſ.	——*ēre*	——*ere*	——*ere*
	2 Form.		
Pret. Indic.	DEC*uit*	LIBU*it* v. *libitum eſt*	LICU*it* v. *licitum eſt*
P.plu. do.	——*erat*	——*erat*	——*erat*
2 Fut.	——*erit*	——*erit*	——*erit*
Pret. Poten.	——*erit*	——*erit*	——*erit*
Pluperf. do.	——*iſſet*	——*iſſet*	——*iſſet*
Pret. Infin.	——*iſſe*	——*iſſe*	——*iſſe*

In like Manner. TÆD*et*, *piget*, *pudet*, *Miſeret*, &c. *Pugnatur*, *pugnabatur*, &c. *Liquet* has no Perfect Tenſes.

Of Verbs Defective.

S. *Aio*, I ſay, *ais*, *ait*. P. *Aiunt*.
Aiebam, *aiebas*, *aiebat*. P. *Aiebamus*, *aiebatis*, *aiebant*. Pret. Ind. *Aiſti*, *aiſtis*. Imp. *Ai*. Poten. *Aias*, *Aiat*. P. *Aiamus*, *aiunt*. Part. *Aiens*.
Inquam, *inquis*, *inquit*. P. *Inquimus*, *inquitis*, *inquiunt*. *Inquiebat*. P. *Inquiebant*, *inquiſti*, *inquies*, *inquiet*, *inque*, *inquito*.
Inquiat, *inquito*. *Inquiens*.
Salve, *ſalveto*, *ſalvete*, *ſalvetote*. *Salvebis*, *ſalvere*.
Ave, in like Manner.
Cedo, give, *cedite*.
Quæſo, I pray, *quæſumus*.

AUS FAX	*im, is, it*	Plu. *int.*

CÆPi NOVi ODi MEMINi	Pluper. *eram,*	*erim*	*iſſem*	*ero*	*iſſe*	Theſe four have the Signification of the *Preſ.* and *Preterperfect* Tenſe.

Imper. Mood, *Memento, mementote.*

Dor, the 1ſt Perſon Indic. Paſſ. of *do*, and *for*, the 1ſt of *fari*, to ſpeak, are not uſed. *Sci* from *ſcio*, and *ſi* from *fio*, are obſolete.

Dico, duco, facio, fero, make the Imper. *Dic, duc, fac, fer.*

The comic Poets uſe *Sodes* for *ſi audes*. *Sultis* for *ſi vultis*. *Capſis* for *cape ſi vis*, &c.

Of Participles.

A Participle is a Word that has Number, Caſe, and Gender, like a Noun Adjective, and Tenſe like a Verb.

There are four Participles; two in the Active and two in the Paſſive Voice. The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe Active is made by turning

In the 1ſt Conj.	*o* into	*ans*	The Part. of the Fut. in *rus* is made by adding *rus* to the latter Supine.
—— 2d	—— *eo* —	*ens*	
—— 3d	—— *o* —	*ens*	N.B. When the Verb wants Sup. there is no Fut. in *rus*.
—— 4th	—— *io* —	*iens*	

The Participle of the Preterperfect Tenſe Paſſive is made by adding *s* to the latter Supine Active.

The Participle of the Future in *dus* is made from the Gerund by turning *di* into *dus*.

N.B. Participles of the Preſent Tenſe are declined like *felix*; the reſt like *bonus*.

Of

Of Adverbs.

An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and Nouns, to encreaſe or diminiſh their Signification; as, he ſpeaks *well*; they write *badly*.

Of Conjunctions.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joineth Words and Sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother.

Of Prepoſitions.

A Prepoſition is a Part of Speech moſt commonly ſet before another Word; as, *ad dextram*, on the right Hand; or elſe is joined in Compoſition; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

These Prepoſitions have an Accuſative Caſe after them.

Ad, to, *or* at.
Adversùm, *Adversùs*, againſt.
Ante, before.
Apud, at, *or*, near.
Circa, *Circum*, *Circiter*, about.
Cis, *Citra*, on this Side.
Contra, againſt.
Erga, toward.
Extra, without.
Infra, beneath.
Inter, between, *or*, among.
Intra, within.
Juxta, beſide, *or*, nigh to.
Ob, for, *or*, becauſe of.
Penès, in the Power of.
Per, by, *or*, through.
Pone, behind.
Poſt, after, *or*, ſince.
Præter, beſide, *or*, except.
Prope, nigh, *or*, near to.
Propter, for, *or*, becauſe of.
Secundùm, according to.
Secus, by, *or*, along.
Supra, above.
Trans, on the farther Side.
Versùs, toward.
Ultra, beyond.
Uſque, until.

Obſ. *Versùs* is ſet after its Caſe; as, *Londinum versùs*, towards London.

Likewiſe *penès* and *uſque*, may be ſo placed.

The

The Prepositions following have an Ablative Case after them.

A, Ab, Abs, from, *or,* by.
Absque, without.
Coram, before, *or,* in presence of.
Cum, with.
De, of, *or,* from.
E, Ex, of, from, *or,* out of.
Palam, openly.
Præ, before, *or,* in comparison of.
Pro, for.
Sine, without.
Tenus, up to, *or,* as far as.

Obs. *Tenus* is set after its Case; as, *portâ tenus,* as far as the Gate; and in the Plural Number the Noun is commonly put in the Genitive Case; as, *aurium tenus,* up to the Ears.

The Prepositions following serve to both Cases.

Clam, unknown to; as, *clam patrem,* or *patre,* without my Father's Knowledge.
In, for *into,* signifying Motion, has an Accusative Case: as, *Eo in urbem,* I go into the City.
In, for *in* only, serves to the Ablative Case: as, *In te spes est,* my Hope is in thee.
Sub: as, *sub noctem,* a little before Night.
sub judice lis est, the Matter is before the Judge.
Subter: as, *subter terram,* under the Earth.
subter aquâ, under the Water.
Super: as, *super lapidem,* upon a Stone.
super viridi fronde, upon a green Bough.

Of Interjections.

An Interjection is a Part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden Motion of the Mind, be it Grief, or Joy, or other Passion.

ERRATA.

P. 13. "either" (the laſt word) muſt be in Roman letters.
— 14. for *verio* read *verto.*
— 17. — *Pater* r. *patet.*
— 29. — *myſtice* r. *myſtica.*
— 32. — *ſifer* r. *ſiſer.*
— 35. — *vergo* r. *virgo.*
— 45. — *hŏrrend'* r. *hōrrend'.*
— 49. — *pupendi* r. *pĕpendi.*
— 50. — *pænĕ* r. *penĕ.*
— 56. *And,* " And," in Roman letters.
— 57. "Caſe between," r. "Caſe comes between."

A PARADIGMA of the FORMATION of TENSES.

All Tenſes of Verbs regular are formed from the Preſent and Preterperfect of the Indicative Mood.

ACTIVE VOICE.

I. CONJ.	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infinit.
Preſent	*Amo*, as, at. Amus, atis, ant	a-ato, et ato. Amus, ate-atote, ent, anto	em, es, et, emus, etis, ent	āre
Pret. Imperf.	—abam, abas, abat. Abamus, abatis, abant	— —	ārem, ares, aret. aremus, aretis, arent	
1ſt Future	—abo, abis, abit. Abimus, abitis, abunt			
Preterperf.	*Amavi*, iſti, it. ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt v. ēre	— —	erim, eris, erit, erĭmus, erĭtis, erint	iſſe
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. eramus, eratis, erant	— —	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. erīmus, erītis, erint	— —	ĕro, eris, erit. erīmus, erītis, erint	

B

ACTIVE VOICE.

II. Conj.	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infin.
Prefent	*Mon*eo, es, et. Emus, etis, ent	e-eto, eat-eto. eamus, ete-etote, eant-ento	eam, eas, eat. Eamus, eatis, eant	ēre
Imperfect	—ebam, ebas, ebat. Ebamus, ebatis, ebant	—— ——	ērem, eres, eret. Eremus, eretis, erent	
1ſt Future	—ebo, ebis, ebit. Ebimus, ebitis, ebunt			
Preterperfect	*Monu*i, iſti, it. Ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, erint	iſſe
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. Iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	
III. Conj. in o impure				
Prefent	*Reg*o, is, it. Ĭmus, Ĭtis, unt	e-ĭto, at-ito. amus, ĭte-itote, ant, unto	am, as, at. Amus, atis, ant	ĕre
Preterimerpf.	—ēbam, ebas, ebat. Ebamus, ebatis, ebant	—— ——	ĕrem, ĕres, ĕret. Ĕrēmus, eretis, erent	
1ſt Future	—am, es, et. Ēmus, etis, ent			
Preterperf.	*Rex*i iſti, it. Ĭmus, iſtis, ērunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, ĕrint	iſſe
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	iſſem, iſſes, iſſet. Iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	

ACTIVE VOICE.

III. Conj. in io	Indicative Mood.	Imperative.	Potential.	Infin.
Present	*Capio*, is, it. Imus, itis, iunt	e-ito, iat-ito. iamus, ite-itote, iant-iunto	iam, ias, iat. Iamus, iatis, iant	ĕre
Imperfect	—iebam, iebas, iebat. Iebamus, iebatis, iebant	—— ——	ĕrem, ĕres, eret. Eremus, eretis, erent	
1st Future	—iam, ies, iet. Iemus, ietis, ient			
Preterperfect	*Cepi*, isti, &c. like Rexi			
IV. Conj.				
Present	*Audio*, is, it. Imus, itis, iunt	i-ito, iat-ito. Iamus, ite-itote, iant-iunto	iam, ias, iat. Iamus, iatis, iant	īre
Imperfect	—iebam, iebas, iebat. Iebamus, iebatis, iebant	—— ——	īrem, ires, iret. Iremus, iretis, irent	
1st Future	—iam, ies, iet. Iemus, ietis, ient			
Preterimperf.	*Audivi*, isti, it. Imus, istis, ĕrunt v. ēre	—— ——	ĕrim, eris, erit. Erĭmus, erĭtis, erint	isse
Preterpluperf.	—eram, eras, erat. Eramus, eratis, erant	—— ——	issem, isses, isset. Issemus, issetir, issent	
2d Future	—ĕro, eris, erit. Erīmus, erītis, erint	—— ——	ĕro, eris, &c.	

The Gerunds are formed from the Present Tense by changing in the First Conjugation *o* into *andi*,*-do*,*-dum*.—Second *eo* into *endi*, &c.—Third and Fourth *o* into *endi*, &c.

The Participle of the Present Tense is formed from the Present Tense by changing in the First Conjugation *o* into *ans*.—Second *eo* into *ens*.—Third and Fourth *o* into *ens*.

The Participle of the Future in *rus* is formed by adding *rus* to the latter supine.

THE SYNTAX, OR CONSTRUCTION of LATIN GRAMMAR.

The first Concord. *Concordantia prima.*

A Verb personal agrees with its Nominative Case, expressed or understood, in Number and Person, as,

Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis. The Nom. Case is found out by asking the Question, *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb.

The 1st and 2d Persons of Pronouns are often understood, and the 3d if it has been mentioned before.

Two Nominative Cases Singular will have a Verb Plural; and note, that the First Person is more worthy than the Second, and the Second more worthy than the Third, as, *Ego et tu sumus in tuto.*

A Sentence sometimes stands instead of the Nominative Case to the Verb. As, *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores.*

And an Adverb with a Genitive Case does the same, as, *Partim virorum ceciderunt in Bello.*

 And

And ſometimes an Infinitive Mood, as, *Non eſt mentiri meum.*

When a Verb comes between two Nominative Caſes of different Numbers, it may agree with either, as, *Pectus quoque robora fiunt.*

A Noun ſignifying Multitude of the Singular Number may have a Verb Plural, as, *Pars abiere.*

The Nominative Caſe is ſometimes turned into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood, the Conjunction *that* (in Latin *quod*, or *ut*,) being left out, as, *Te rediiſſe incolumem gaudeo.*

The ſecond Concord. *Concordantia ſecunda.*

Adjectives, Participles, and Pronouns, agree with their Subſtantives, in Caſe, Gender, and Number, as, *Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.* The Subſtantive is found by aſking the Queſtion, *Who?* or *What?* with the Adjective, Participle, or Pronoun.

The Maſculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter. But in Things without Life the Neuter is moſt worthy.

Many Subſtantives Singular, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective Plural, which ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the moſt worthy Gender, as, *Rex et Regina beati.* In ſome caſes the Adjective agrees with the laſt Subſtantive.

An Infinitive Mood or Sentence may ſtand as the Subſtantive to the Adjective, which is then put in the Neuter Gender, as, *Audito regem Doroberniam proficiſci.*

The third Concord. *Concordantia tertia.*

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent (or Noun going before) in Gender, Number, and Perſon, as, *Vir ſapit qui Pauca loquitur.* The Antecedent is found out by aſking the Queſtion, *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb.

A Sentence is ſometimes the Antecedent, and the Relative muſt then be in the Neuter Gender, as, *In tempore ad eam veni quod rerum omnium eſt primum.* Two Antecedents will have a Relative Plural.

If a Nominative Caſe, expreſſed or underſtood, come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb, or by ſome other Word in the Sentence, as, *Literæ quas ego dedi. Dea cujus numen adoro.*

A Relative between two Subſtantives of different Genders and Numbers may agree with either, as, *Globus qui,* or, *quæ terra dicitur.*

The Relative ſometimes agrees with the Primitive which is underſtood in the Poſſeſſive, as, *Noſtros vidiſti flentis ocellos.*

The Conſtruction of Nouns.

When two Subſtantives come together belonging to one Thing, they are put in the ſame Caſe, as, *Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.*

But if they have the Sign *of,* between them, and belong to different Things, the Latter is put in the Genitive Caſe, as, *Creſcit amor nummi.* This Genitive is ſometimes turned into the Dative, as, *Urbi Pater eſt, urbique maritus.*

An

An Adjective put alone, in the Neuter Gender, may have a Genitive Caſe after it, like a Subſtantive, as, *Paululum pecuniæ.*

Nouns ſignifying Praiſe, Diſpraiſe, or Quality, are put in the Genitive or Ablative Caſe, as, *Ingenui vultus puer. Vir nullâ fide.*

Opus, and *uſus*, when Latin for *need*, require an Ablative Caſe, as, *Opus eſt mihi tuo Judiciô. Viginti minis uſus eſt filio.* Opus is ſometimes put for the Adjective *neceſſarius*, as, *Auctor nobis opus eſt.*

A Genitive Caſe is ſometimes ſet alone by the Figure Ellipſis, the former Subſtantive being underſtood, as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*, i. e. *Templum Dianæ.*

The Conſtruction of Adjectives with a Genitive Caſe.

Adjectives, which ſignify *Deſire*, *Knowledge*, *Remembrance*, *Ignorance*, *Forgetting*, *Fear*, *Confidence*, and the like, require a Genitive Caſe, as, *Cupidus auri. Peritus Belli. Timidus Deorum.*

Adjectives ending in *ax*, derived from Verbs, govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *Tempus edax rerum.*

Adjectives denoting *Part* of a *greater Number*, and Comparatives and Superlatives, (followed in Engliſh by the Sign *of*) govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *Quiſquis Deorum. Tu, Maxime Principum.*

The Word that aſks, and the Word that anſwers the Queſtion muſt be put both in the ſame Caſe, as, *Cujus eſt fundus? Vicini.*

Except, 1. The Queſtion be aſked by *Cujus, a, um*, as, *Cuja eſt Sententia? Ciceronis.*

2. Or the Anſwer be made by a word requiring a particular Rule, as, *Quanti emiſti Librum? Parvo.*

3. Or

3. Or the Anſwer be made by one of theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter,* or *veſter,* as, *Cujus eſt Domus? non veſtra, ſed noſtra.*

Adjectives with a Dative Caſe.

Adjectives that betoken *Profit* or *Diſprofit, Likeneſs* or *Unlikeneſs, Pleaſure, ſubmitting* or *belonging* to any Thing, require a Dative Caſe, as, *Labor eſt utilis corpori.*

To this Rule are to be referred Nouns compounded with the Prepoſition *Con,* as, *Commilito, conſervus, cognatus.*

Some Adjectives ſignifying Likeneſs have likewiſe a Genitive Caſe, as, *Domini ſimilis es. Commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, natus, vehemens, aptus,* with many others, have ſometimes an Accuſative Caſe with the Prepoſition *ad,* as, *Utilis ad eam rem. Natus ad gloriam.*

Nouns Adjective of a Paſſive ſignification in *bilis,* and Participles Paſſive govern a Dative Caſe, as, *Nulli penetrabilis aſtro lucus iners. Dilecta Sorori. Mihi memorande.*

Communis, alienus, and *immunis,* have a Genitive, Dative (and ſometimes an Ablative Caſe with a Prepoſition) as, *Mors omnibus eſt communis.*

Adjectives with an Accuſative Caſe.

The Meaſure of *Height, Length, Breadth,* or *Thickneſs* of any Thing is put after Adjectives in the Accuſative Caſe, as, *Turris centum pedes alta.* Sometimes in the Ablative, as, *Fons latus pedibus tribus.*

And

And ſometimes in the Genitive, as, *Area lata pedum denum.*

An Accuſative Caſe is ſometimes added to Adjectives and Participles, where the Prepoſition *Secundum* ſeems to be underſtood, as, *Os humeroſque Deo ſimilis. Vultum demiſſus.*

Adjectives with an Ablative Caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying *Fullneſs* or *Emptineſs, Plenty* or *Want,* require an Ablative Caſe, as, *Crura Thymô plena.* And ſometimes a Genitive, as, *expers omnium.*

Dignus, indignus, captus, contentus, præditus, extorris, fretus, liber, govern an Ablative Caſe, as, *Dignus honore.*

Some of theſe will ſometimes have a Genitive, as, *Magnorum indignus avorum.*

Subſtantives, Adjectives, and Participles have an Ablative Caſe, ſignifying the *Cauſe, Form,* or *Manner* of a Thing, as, *Pallidus irâ.*

When *quam,* being Latin for *than,* is left out after the Comparative Degree, the Word following muſt be in the Ablative Caſe, as, *Frigidior glacie,* i. e. *quam glacies.*

If *quam* be expreſſed it muſt be in the ſame Caſe as the Word which goes before.

A Subſtantive with a Participle, or two Subſtantives with the Word *being* expreſſed or underſtood between them, and governed by no Word in the Sentence, are put in the Ablative Abſolute, as, *Imperante Auguſto natus eſt Chriſtus. Te duce.*

The *Meaſure of exceeding* is put in the Ablative Caſe, both after Adjectives and Verbs, as, *Quanto Doctior, tanto Submiſſior. Superant Capite.*

The

The Conſtruction of Pronouns.

Ego, Tu, Sui, are called Pronouns Primitive; and *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter* and *veſter*, Poſſeſſives, becauſe they ſignify ſomething of or belonging to the Primitives.

The Genitive Caſes of the Primitives are uſed when a Perſon is ſignified, as, *Pars tui.*

But when Poſſeſſion is ſignified, the Poſſeſſives are uſed, as, *Imago tua.*

Ipſe and *idem*, ſignifying *ſelf*, may be of either Perſon, as, *Ipſe vidi. Ipſe vidiſti. Ipſe dixit. Ego idem adſum.*

Hic, ille and *iſte*, are called Demonſtratives, and are thus diſtinguiſhed :—*Hic* points out the Perſon next to me, *iſte* the Perſon next to thee, and *ille* him who is at a Diſtance from both.

When *hic* and *ille* relate to two Antecedents, *hic* generally means the *latter*, and *ille* the *former*.

Sui and *ſuus* are called Reciprocals, implying a Noun going before in the ſame Sentence.

The Poſſeſſive Pronouns, *meus, tuus,* &c. take after them theſe Genitive Caſes, *ipſius, ſolius, unius, duorum, trium, omnium, plurium, paucorum, cujuſque,* and the Genitive Caſe of Participles, which agree with the Genitive Caſe of a Primitive underſtood, as, *Meâ unius operâ. Meum ſolius peccatum. In ſuâ cujuſque laude præſtantior. Noſtrâ omnium memoriâ.*

Ego, tu, ſui, are likewiſe called Pronouns Perſonal, and *hic, ille, iſte, is, qui,* Relatives, becauſe they relate to ſome Thing or Perſon before ſpoken of.

The Conſtruction of Verbs, with a Nominative Caſe.

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, and certain Verbs Paſſive, as, *appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor, nominor, habeor, exiſtimor*, and the like, have the ſame Caſe after them as they have before them, as, *Deus eſt ſummum bonum.*—

—Natura Beatis.
Omnibus eſſe dedit.

Almoſt all Verbs may have a Noun or Participle after them which agrees with their Nominative Caſe, as, *Pii orant taciti.* And likewiſe an Accuſative Caſe, when that goes before, as, *oportet militem excubare ſtantem.*

Verbs with a Genitive Caſe.

The Verb *ſum*, when it betokens Poſſeſſion, or what otherwiſe pertains to a Thing, as, a *Token, Property, Duty*, or *Cuſtom*, will have the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following in the Genitive Caſe, as, *Pecus eſt Melibæi. Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu revereri.*

Except theſe Nominatives, *meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum*, and the like, as, *humanum eſt iraſci.*

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, clearing or acquitting, govern a Genitive Caſe of the Word ſignifying the Crime, as, *Furti damnatus eſt. Sceleris abſolutus.*

This Genitive is ſometimes turned into an Ablative, with or without a Prepoſition.

Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, and Adjectives of the Superlative Degree, coming after

ſuch Verbs, are always put in the Ablative Caſe, with or without a Prepoſition.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *rerum ſuarum Satagit.*

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, memini, govern a Genitive Caſe, as, *Datæ fidei reminiſcitur.*

And ſometimes an Accuſative, as, *Si ritè audita recordor.*

Potior will have a Genitive or Ablative, as, *Armorum potiti ſunt. Potiuntur Troes arenâ.*

Verbs with a Dative Caſe.

All Verbs govern a Dative Caſe of the Perſon or Thing, *to* or *for* which an action is done, as, *tibi aras, tibi metis. Quis te mihi caſus ademit?*

Verbs Tranſitive have beſides an Accuſative Caſe of the Object, but Neuters have not.

To this Rule belong Verbs betokening,

To profit or diſprofit, as, *Commodo, incommodo, noceo.*

Except *Juvo, lædo, delecto, offendo,* which govern an Accuſative Caſe.

To compare, as, *Comparo, compono, confero.*

Theſe ſometimes have an Ablative with the Prepoſition *cum,* as, *Comparo Virgilium cum Homero.* And ſometimes an Accuſative with *ad* and *inter.*

To give or reſtore, as, *Dono, reddo, refero.*

To promiſe or pay, as, *Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.*

To command or ſhew, as, *Impero, Indico, monſtro.*

Except *Rego,* and *guberno,* which govern an Accuſative, *Tempero, moderor,* either.

To truſt, as, *Fido, confido, fidem habeo.*
To obey or oppoſe, as, *Obedio, adulor, repugno.*
To threaten, or be angry with, as, *Minor, Indignor, iraſcor.*
Alſo *ſum* with its Compounds, except *poſſum.*

Verbs compounded with *ſatis, benè, malè,* and with theſe Prepoſitions, *præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter,* will have a Dative Caſe. Many of theſe change the Dative into another Caſe, as, *Præſtat ingenis alius alium. In amore hæc inſunt vitia.*

When the Verb *ſum* is uſed for *habeo,* it will have a Dative Caſe of the Perſon, and a Nominative of the Thing, as, *Eſt mihi argentum.*

Suppeto follows the ſame Rule.

Sum, and over Verbs, the chief of which are, *Appono, do, duco, habeo, relinquo, tribuo, venio, verio,* have two Dative Caſes, one of the Perſon and another of the Thing, as, *Exitio eſt avidis mare nautis.*

Theſe Dative Caſes, *tibi, ſibi,* and *mihi,* are ſometimes added to a Verb, for the Sake of Elegance, though not abſolutely neceſſary, as, *Suo ſibi gladio hunc jugulo.*

Verbs with an Accuſative Caſe.

Verbs Tranſitive, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, govern an Accuſative Caſe of the Object, anſwering the Queſtion *Whom?* or *What?* after the Verb, as, *Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem eſt.*

Verbs of *aſking, concealing, teaching, arraying,* have two Accuſative Caſes, one of the Perſon and another

another of the Thing, as, *Rogo te pecuniam. Induit se calceos.*

Verbs Neuter have sometimes an Accusative Case of their own Signification, as, *Duram servit servitutem.*

And an Accusative Case figuratively, as, *Nec vox hominem Sonat, O Dea! certè. Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.*

Verbs with an Ablative Case.

All Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument put with this Sign *with*, or *by*, before it; and of the Cause or Manner of doing a Thing, as, *ferit eum Gladio.*

The Noun of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case, as, *vendidit auro. Vili paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo,* are set alone without a Substantive.

Except these Genitives put alone without Substantives *tanti, quanti,* with their Compounds, and *pluris, minoris,* as, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.* And *Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii.*

Verbs of *Plenty* or *Scarceness, filling* or *emptying, loading* or *unloading,* will have an Ablative Case, as, *Amore abundas, Antipho.*

Some of these have also a Genitive, as, *Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinæ. Quasi tu hujus indigeas Patris.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico, supersedeo, will have an Ablative Case, as, *Justitiæ fungatur officiis.*

Some Verbs have an Ablative Case of the Part affected, as, *Ægrotát animo mágis quam corpore.*

And ſome a Genitive, as, *Abſurdè facis qui angas te animi.*

Verbs Paſſive,

Will have after them an Ablative Caſe of the Agent or Doer, with the Prepoſition *a* or *ab*, as, *Laudatur ab his.* And ſometimes a Dative, as, *Tibi Fama petatur.*

Other Caſes are the ſame after Verbs Paſſive as Active, as, *Accuſaris à me furti.*

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, Verbs Neuter-paſſive, have a paſſive Conſtruction, as, *A Præceptore vapulabis.*

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative Caſe between them, the latter ſhall be put in the Infinitive Mood, as, *Scribere juſſit amor.*

The Infinitive Mood is likewiſe ſet after Participles and Adjectives, and by the Poets after Subſtantives, as, *Juſſus confundere Fœdus. Erat tum dignus amari. Tempus abire tibi.*

The Infinitive Mood is ſometimes ſet alone by the Figure Ellipſis, as, *Hinc ſpargere voces.* The Verb *incipiebat* being underſtood before *ſpargere.*

Verbs Imperſonal,

Are only of the third Perſon Singular, and have no Nominative Caſe (but in Engliſh the Sign *it*, or *there*) before them, as, *Juvat ire ſub umbras.*

Intereſt

Intereſt and *refert* require a Genitive Caſe, as, *Intereſt omnium rectè agere.*

Except theſe Feminine Ablatives, *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ,* as, *tuâ refert teipſum noſſe*; and theſe Genitives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem,* as, *tanti refert honeſta agere*; which are ſet alone after *Intereſt* and *refert.*

Verbs Imperſonal govern a Dative Caſe of the Noun by which any Thing is acquired, as, *A Deo nobis benefit.* And thoſe which are Tranſitive govern an Accuſative, as, *me Juvat ire per altum.*

The chief which govern a Dative are, *Accidit, benefit, competit, conducit, confert, conſtat, contingit, convenit, diſplicet, dolet, evenit, expedit, libet, licet, liquet, malefit, nocet, obeſt, pater, placet, præſtat, prodeſt, reſtat, ſatisfit, ſtat, ſufficit, ſupereſt, vacat, pro otium eſt.*

Attinet, pertinet and *ſpectat,* take after them the Prepoſition *ad,* as, *Spectat ad omnes benè vivere.*

Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, miſereſcit, pudet, piget, have an Accuſative of the Perſon and a Genitive of the Thing, as, *pudet me negligentiæ.*

A Verb Imperſonal of the Paſſive Voice may be elegantly taken for any Perſon of either Number, the Ablative Caſe of the Pronouns with the Prepoſition *a* being underſtood, as, *Statur*; I, thou, he, we, ye, or they ſtand; *A me,* or *a te,* &c. being underſtood.

Gerunds, Supines and Participles,

Have the ſame Caſes after them as the Verbs they come of, as, *Romam Cauſa videndi.*

The Gerund in *di* is uſed like the Genitive Caſe; the Gerund in *do* like the Ablative; and the Gerund in *dum* like the Accuſative.

When Neceſſity is ſignified the Gerund in *dum* may be ſet with the Verb *eſt* imperſonally, and Engliſh'd by *muſt* or *ought*, as, *Abeundum eſt mihi.* And it always governs a Dative.

Gerunds are ſometime turned into Adjectives, as, *Ad accuſandos homines.*

The Supine in *um* hath an Active Signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles betokening Motion to a Place, as, *Eo cubitum.*

The Supine in *u* hath a Paſſive Signification, and is put after Adjectives, ſuch as *dignus, facilis, fædus, mirabilis, turpis*, as, *facile factu. Dictu turpe.*

Participles of the Paſſive Voice have often a Dative Caſe after them, as, *Formidatus Othoni. Mihi exorandus eſt.*

Appetens and *profuſus* have a Genitive Caſe after them: *Exoſus, peroſus, pertæſus*, ſignifying Actively, an Accuſative, as, *pertæſus ignaviam ſuam.*

Exoſus and *peroſus*, ſignify Paſſively, a Dative, as, *Exoſus Deo et Sanctis.*

Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, govern an Ablative Caſe, as, *bona bonis prognata parentibus.*

Nouns

Nouns of Time.

Thoſe which ſignify part of Time, and anſwer the Queſtion *When?* are put in the Ablative Caſe, as, *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis ſapit.*

Nouns which ſignify Duration of Time, and anſwer the Queſtion *How long?* are put in the Accuſative, as, *Hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos.*

Sometimes the Prepoſitions *in*, *de* and *per*, are uſed before them, as, *In paucis diebus. De die. Commodo in menſem. Per tres annos ſtudui.*

Nouns of Space or Diſtance,

Between Place and Place, are commonly put in the Accuſative Caſe, as, *Cum abeſſem iter unius Diei.* And ſometimes in the Ablative, as, *Abeſt ab urbe quingentis millibus paſſuum.*

Nouns of Place and Motion,

In or *at* a Town or Place, if its proper Name be of the 1ſt or 2d Declenſion and Singular Number, is expreſſed by the Genitive Caſe, as, *Quid Romæ Faciam?*

Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, follow this Rule.

But if its name be of the 3d Declenſion, or the Plural Number, it ſhall be put in the Ablative, as, *Fuit Carthagine. Vixit Pariſiis.*

To a Place is put in the Accuſative, as, *Eo Romam.*

From a Place in the Ablative, as, *Discessit Londino.*

Domus and *Rus*, follow the above Rules.

Names of Places which are not proper Names, are put with Prepositions, as,

In a Place,	*In loco.*
To a Place,	*Ad* or *in locum.*
Through a Place,	*Per locum.*
From a Place,	*a, e,* or, *de loco.*

Adverbs.

En and *ecce*, when Adverbs of shewing, have generally after them a Nominative Case, and sometimes an Accusative, as, *En Priamus.* When Adverbs of upbraiding an Accusative, only, as, *En animum et mentem.*

Adverbs of Place, Time and Quantity, govern a Genitive Case, as, *Ubi gentium? Tunc temporis. Satis causæ.*

The chief Adverbs of Place are, *ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eò, longè, quò, ubivis, huccinē.* Of Time, *nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie.* Of Quantity, *parum, satis, abundè.*

Some Adverbs govern the same Case as the Nouns they come of, as, *Sibi inutiliter vivit.*

Instar, and *ergò for the Sake of*, govern a Genitive Case, as, *Instar montis. Donari virtutis ergò.*

These Adverbs, *Aliter, secus, antè, post*, are often joined to an Ablative Case, as, *Multo aliter. Paulo secus. Multo ante. Longo post tempore venit.*

Con-

Conjunctions

Couple like Cases, Moods, and Tenses, as, *Pulvis et umbra sumus.*

These Conjunctions and Adverbial Conjunctions have

The INDICATIVE.	The SUBJUNCTIVE.
An, ne, num; Interrogatives	*An, ne, num,* expressing doubt
Ceu, as	*Ceu,* as if
Dum, whilst	*Dum, dummodo,* provided
Quasi, as	*Quasi,* as if
Quin, why not	*Quin,* but that
Perinde, as	*Perinde ac si,* as if
Quippe, for	*Quippe qui,* as he
Tanquam, as	*Tanquam,* as if
Ut, as, how, since, when	*Ut,* that, although
Donec, as long as	*Cum,* since, although
Etsi, although	*Etiamsi,* although
Postquam, posteaquam, after	*Licet,* although
Quandoquidem, quoniam, since	*Modo,* provided
Quanquam, although	*Ne,* lest
Tametsi, although	*Quamvis,* although
	Quo, that
	Quoad, until
	Si, if, although
	Utinam, I wish
	Utpote cum, seeing that

INDICATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE.

Antequam, before
Donc, dum, until
Priusquam, before
Quoad, as long as, as far as

Quia, quod, because
Simul, / *Simul ac,* / *Simul atque,* / *Simul ut,* — as soon as.

When the following come before the Preterimperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenses, they govern the Subjunctive before the other Tenses generally the Indicative;

Cum, when	*Si*, *siquidem*, if
Ni, *nisi*, unless	*Sin*, but if.

Ne, not when it forbids, governs the Imperative or Subjunctive Mood.

All Indefinite Words, and especially *Qui*, between two Verbs, govern the Subjunctive, as, *Nunc scio quid sit amor.*

Prepositions.

Sometimes a Preposition is not expressed but understood, and will have an Ablative Case, as, *Habeo te locô parentis.*

A Verb compounded with a Preposition will sometimes have the same Case which the Preposition governs when alone, as, *Detrudunt naves scopulo.*

Verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, sometimes repeat the Preposition before the following Case, as, *Abstinuerunt a vino.*

When *In* is used for *Erga*, *contra*, *ad*, *supra*, it governs an Accusative; and Substantive, when it relates to Time.

Supra for *ultra* governs an Accusative, for *de*, an Ablative Case.

Interjections.

O, *Heu*, and *Proh*, have a Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

Hei and *væ* a Dative.

DIRECTIONS for construing LATIN into ENGLISH.

I. TAKE, in the first Place, Words that express some Passion, or excite the Attention; such are Interjections, as, *heu!* Likewise Adverbs of wishing, exhorting, calling, shewing, asking, as, *utinam, agè, heus, ecce, cur?* And with these go such Words as depend upon them.

When there are none of these, take Vocative Cases.

If there be no Vocative Cases, take Adverbs of forbidding, Order, Time, or Place, as, *ne, deinde, quando, ubi, tunc, tum, interea, pridie,* &c. all connective Particles and Conjunctions.

II. When none of these Words occur, take the Nominative Case to the principal Verb, or the Sentence, &c. which stands instead of the Nominative Case; the Adjective goes with the Substantive.

If some other Noun depend upon the Substantive or Adjective it must be taken with it.

III. Next to the Nominative Case and its Dependents take the Verb Personal which agrees with it.

IV. Next to the Verb Transitive take the Accusative, and then the Dative, before the Ablative or Genitive.

When a Verb by a particular Rule governs the Genitive, Dative, or Ablative, instead of an Accusative,

cuſative, that Caſe is to be taken firſt after the Verb.

When a Verb has two Accuſative Caſes, one of the Perſon and the other of the Thing, the Perſon is to be taken firſt, as, *Docuit eum Philoſophiam.* When two Datives, the Thing is uſually taken firſt, as, *hoc eſt tibi laudi.*

Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites governed of a Verb, are taken before the Verb that governs them.

V. Take next the Indeclinables; and the Caſe following them.

VI. The Ablative Caſe abſolute, may be taken either before or after (though oftener after) the other Parts, as is moſt convenient to make good Engliſh.

DIRECTIONS in turning ENGLISH into LATIN.

Of is the Sign of the Genitive Caſe. But

Of, after Words ſignifying *Praiſe* or *Blame*, *Plenty* or *Want*, the *Qualities of Things*, *worthy* or *unworthy*, is generally the Sign of the Ablative. As alſo after *need*, *deſcended*, *born.*

Of, ſignifying the *Matter* of which a Thing is made, is made by *de*, *e*, or *ex.*

Of, after Comparatives and Superlatives, may be made by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *inter.*

Of

Of, ſignifying *concerning*, is made by *de*; ſignifying *by* or *from* by *a*, *ab*, *e*, or *ex*.

Of, after *mereor*, is made by *de*.

Of is ſometimes Part of the Engliſh Verb, and then it is not expreſſed in Latin, as, *To take Care of*. *To approve of*, &c.

To and *For* are Signs of the Dative. But

To, after *attinet*, *pertinet*, *ſpectat*, and after ſome Verbs of *calling*, *ſpeaking*, *exhorting*, *inviting*, *provoking*, is made by *ad*.

To and *for* ſignifying *Motion*, and after *born*, *fit*, *prone*, *ready*, are made by *ad* or *in*.

For, ſignifying the *Cauſe* or *Reaſon* of a Thing, is a Sign of the Ablative, or it may be expreſſed by *ob*, *propter*, *de*, *præ*, or *pro*.

For, before a Word of *Price*, is a Sign of the Ablative.

For, ſignifying *Exchange*, *Reward*, or *inſtead of*, is made by *pro*.

For, before a Word of *Time*, is made by *ad*, *in*, or *per*.

For, denoting the *End* or *Purpoſe*, is made by *ad* or *in*.

For, in the beginning of a Sentence, is Latined by *nam*.

To and *for* are ſometimes Part of the Engliſh Verb, as, *to pray to*, *to ſend for*.

At, by, from, in, on, than, with, are Signs of the Ablative Caſe. But

At and *by*, ſignifying *near*, are Latined by *ad*, *apud*, or *juxta*.

By, after a Verb Paſſive, or a Paſſive Participle, is made by *a* or *ab*; or by a Dative.

By, in *beſeeching* and *ſwearing*, is made by *per*.

By and *with*, ſignifying the *Manner* or *Inſtrument* of a Thing, are Signs of the Ablative Caſe.

From after Verbs of *differing* and *taking away*, may be made by a Dative.

With after Verbs of *Anger*, is a Sign of the Dative.

Obſervations.

When *ſelf* or *ſelves* can be added to *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*, &c. the Pronoun *ſui* is to be uſed. When *own* may be added to *his*, *her*, *their*, &c. *ſuus* is uſed.

That, ſignifying *in order to*, *to the End that*, is expreſſed by *ut* with a Subjunctive Mood.

Muſt and *ought* are elegantly rendered by the Participle of the *Future in dus*, as, *an Account muſt be given*, *Ratio reddenda eſt*.

Am, *was*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, coming before a Verb, are only Signs of the Tenſes.

Autem, *enim*, *vero*, *quoque*, *quidem*, ſhould not ſtand firſt in a Sentence.

Sed, *etenim*, *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, firſt or ſecond.

Que, *ne*, *ve*, are always joined to the firſt Word. The Prepoſition *a* and *e*, are put before Conſonants; *ab* and *ex* before Vowels.

Cum, with, is put after *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *quô*, *quâ*, *quî*, and *quibus*, as, *Mècum*, &c.

Ne is Latin for *not* before the Imperative Mood.

When *Man* is underſtood the Adjective muſt be *Maſculine*, when *Thing* is underſtood *Neuter*.

General

General Directions in placing Latin Words.

The Word governed is placed before the Word which governs it.

Some Word, eſpecially a Genitive Caſe, is often placed between the Adjective and the Subſtantive, between the Antecedent and the Relative, between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb, and between the Prepoſition and its Caſe.

The Verb is placed in the End of the Sentence.

The Adverb is placed before the Verb.

The Prepoſition is often placed between the Adjective and Subſtantive, as, *totâ in urbe.*

OF THE

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

I. *SUBSTANTIVES.*

Proper Names.

1. Masculine.

PROPRIA quæ maribus tribuuntur, mascula dicas;
Ut sunt Divorum; Mars, Bacchus, Apollo: *Virorum*;
Ut Cato, Virgilius: *Fluviorum*; *ut*, Tibris, Orontes:
Mensium; *ut*, October: *Ventorum*; *ut*, Libs, Notus, Auster.

2. Feminine.

Propria fœmineum referentia nomina sexum,
Fœmineo generi tribuuntur: sive Dearum
Sunt; *ut*, Juno, Venus: *Mulierum*; *ceu*, Anna, Philotis:
Urbium; *ut*, Elis, Opus: *Regionum*; *ut*, Græcia, Persis:
Insulæ item nomen: ceu, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.
Excipienda tamen quædam sunt urbium: ut ista
Mascula; Sulmo, Agragas: *quædam neutralia*; *ut*, Argos,
Tibur, Præneste: *et genus* Anxur *quod dat utrumque.*

Nouns Appellative.

1. Feminine Gender.

Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria; *ut*, alnus,
Cupressus, cedrus. *Mas*, spinus, *mas* oleaster:
Et sunt neutra, siler, suber, thus, robur, acer*que.*

2. Epicene Gender.

Sunt etiam Volucrum; *ceu*, passer, hirundo: *Ferarum*;
Ut, tigris, vulpes: *et Piscium*; *ut*, ostrea, cetus,
Dicta epicœna: quibus vox ipsa genus feret aptum.

3. Neuter

3. Neuter Gender.

Attamen ex cunctis supra reliquisque notandum,
Omne quod exit in um, *seu Græcum, sive Latinum,*
Esse genus neutrum; sic invariabile nomen.

THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS not increasing.

Feminine.

Nomen non crescens genitivo; ceu, caro carnis,
Capra capræ, nubes nubis; *genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

Mascula nomina in a *dicuntur multa virorum:*
Ut, scriba, assecla, scurra, *et* rabula, lixa, lanista.
Mascula, Græcorum quot declinatio prima
Fundit in as, *et in* es; *et ab illis quot per* a *fiunt:*
Ut, satrapas satrapa, athletes athleta. *Leguntur*
Mascula item, verres, natalis, aqualis: *Ab asse*
Nata; ut centussis: *conjunge* lienis, *et* orbis,
Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, *et* ensis,
Fustis, funis, cenchris, panis, crinis, *et* ignis:
Cassis, fassis, torris, sentis, piscis, *et* unguis,
Et vermis, vectis, postis; *societur et* axis.
Mascula in er; *ceu,* venter: *in* os, *vel* us; *ut,* logos, annus,
Fœminei at generis sunt, mater, humus, domus, alvus,
Et colus, *et quartæ pro fructu* ficus, acúsque,
Porticus, *atque* tribus, focrus, nurus *et* manus, idus;
Huc anus *addenda est, huc mystice* vannus *Iacchi.*
His jungas os *in* us *vertentia Græca;* papyrus,
Antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus.
Chrystallus, synodus, sapphirus, eremus *et* Arctus,
Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Neutrum nomen in e, *si gignit* is, *ut,* mare, rete.
Et, quot in on, *per* i *flexa legas; ut,* barbiton, *adde.*

Est neutrum hippomanes *genus, et neutrum* cacoethes,
Et virus, pelagus: *neutrum modò, mas modò,* vulgus.

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

Incerti generis sunt talpa, *et* dama, canalis,
Et cytisus, balanus, clunis, finis, penus, amnis,
Pampinus, *et* corbis, linter, torquis, specus, anguis,
Pro morbo ficus fici *dans, atque* phaselus,
Lecythus, *ac* atomus, grossus, pharus, *et* paradisus.

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Genders excepted.

Compositum à verbo dans a, *commune duorum est*;
Grajugena *à gigno,* agricola *à colo, id* advena *monstrant*
A venio: Adde senex, auriga, *et* verna, sodalis,
Vates, extorris, patruelis, per*que* duellis,
Affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.

THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing, long.

Feminine.

Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc pietas pietātis,
Virtus virtūtis *monstrant; genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam.
Sal, sol, ren, *et* splen, Car, Ser, vir, vas vadis, as, mas,
Bes, Cres, præs, *et* pes, glis gliris *habens genitivo*;
Mos, flos, ros, *et* Tros, mus, dens, mons, pons, *simul et* fons
Seps *pro serpente,* gryps, Thrax, rex, grex gregis, *et* Phryx.
Mascula sunt etiam pollysyllaba in n; *ut,* Acarnan,
Lichen, *et* delphin: *Et in* o *signantia corpus*;
Ut, leo, curculio: *sic* senio, ternio, sermo.
Mascula in er, or, *et* os: *ceu,* crater, conditor, heros:
His, torrens, nefrens, oriens, *conjunge* cliens*que:*
Atque bidens *instrumentum, cum pluribus in* dens:
Adde gigas, elephas, adamas, Garamás*que,* tapés*que,*

Atque

Atque lebes, *ſic et* magnes, *unúmque* meridi-
es *nomen quintæ : et quæ componuntur ab aſſe,*
Ut dodrans, ſemis: *jungantur maſcula* ; Samnis,
Hydrops, *et* thorax : *jungas quoque maſcula* ; vervex,
Phœnix, *et* bombyx *pro vermiculo. Attamen ex his*
Sunt muliebre genus, Syren, *necnon,* ſoror, uxor.

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Sunt neutralia et hæc monoſyllaba nomina ; mel, fel,
Lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas vaſis, os oſſis, *et* oris,
Rus, thus, jus, crus, pus. *Et in* al *polyſyllaba, in* ar*que,*
Ut Capital, laquear. *Neutrum* al-ec, ex, *muliebre.*

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

Sunt dubii generis, ſcrobs, ſerpens, bubo, rudens, grus,
Perdix, lynx, limax, ſtirps *pro trunco, pedis et* calx :
Adde dies, *numero tantùm mas eſto ſecundo.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Genders excepted.

Sunt commune, Parens, auctor*que,* infans, adoleſcens,
Dux, illex, hæres, exlex : *a fronte creata* ;
Ut, bifrons : cuſtos, bos, fur, ſus, *atque* ſacerdos.

THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increaſing, ſhort.

Maſculine.

Nomen, creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi
Sit gravis, ut ſanguis *genitivo* ſanguĭnis, *eſt mas.*

1. NOUNS Feminine excepted.

Foeminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do,
Quod dinis, *atque in* go, *quod dat* ginis, *in genitivo.*
Id tibi dulcedo *faciens* dulcedinis : *idque*
Monſtrat, compago compaginis : *adjice* virgo,
Grando, fides, compes, teges, *et* ſeges, arbor, hyemſ*que* ;
Sic chlamys, *et* ſindon, Gorgon, icon, *et* Amazon.

Græcula in as, *vel in* is *finita: ut,* lampas, iaſpis.
Caſſis, cuſpis; *item* mulier, pecus *et* pecudis *dans:*
His forſex, pellex, carex, *ſimul atque* ſupellex,
Appendix, hyſtrix, coxendix; *adde* filix*que.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Eſt neutrale genus ſignans rem non animatam
Nomen in a, *ut* problema; en, *ut* omen; ar, *ut* jubar; ur *dans,*
Ut jecur; us, *ut* onus; put *ut* occiput. *Attamen ex his*
Maſcula ſunt, pecten, furfur. *Sunt neutra,* cadaver,
Verber, iter, ſuper, *pro fungo* tuber, *et* uber,
Gingiber, *et* laſer, cicer, *et* piper, *atque* papaver,
Et ſifer: *his addas neutra,* æquor, marmor, adór*que;*
Atque pecus *quando* pecoris *facit in genitivo.*

3. NOUNS of the Doubtful Gender excepted.

Sunt dubii generis, cardo, margo, cinis, obex,
Forceps, pumex, imbrex, cortex, pulvis, adépſ*que*
Adde culex, natrix, *et* onyx *cum prole,* ſiléx*que,*
Quamvis hæc meliùs vult maſcula dicier uſus.

4. NOUNS Common excepted.

Communis generis ſunt iſta; vigil, pugil, exul,
Præſul, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, augur, *et* Arcas,
Antiſtes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hoſpes;
Sic ales, præſes, princeps, auceps, eques, obſes;
Atque alià à verbis quæ nomina multa creantur:
Ut, conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, *et* aruſpex.

II. *ADJECTIVES.*

Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem:
Ut, felix, audax; *retinent genus omne ſub unà:*
Sub geminâ ſi voce cadant, velut, omnis *et* omne,
Vox commune duûm prior eſt, vox altera neutrum:
At ſi tres variant voces; ſacer *ut,* ſacra, ſacrum:
Vox prima eſt mas, altera fœmina, tertia neutrum.

Obſ.

Obſ. 1. *At ſunt quæ flexu propè ſubſtantiva vocares,*
Adjectiva tamen naturâ uſúque reperta:
Talia ſunt pauper, puber, *cum* degener, uber.
Et dives, locuples, ſoſpes, comes, *atque* ſuperſtes:
Cum paucis aliis, quæ lectio juſta docebit.

Obſ. 2. *Hæc proprium quendam ſibi flexum adſciſcere gaudent,*
Campeſter, volucer, celeber, celer, *atque* ſaluber:
Junge pedeſter, equeſter, *et* acer: *junge* paluſter,
Ac alacer, ſylveſter. *At hæc tu ſic variabis;*
Hic celer, hæc celeris, *neutro* hoc celere: *Aut aliter ſic,*
Hic *atque* hæc celeris, *rurſum* hoc celere *eſt tibi neutrum.*

OF

NOUNS HETEROCLITE;

OR

IRREGULAR.

QUÆ genus *aut* flexum variant, *quæcunque novato*
Ritu deficiunt, ſuperántve, HETEROCLITA *ſunto.*

NOUNS changing their Gender, and Declining.

Hæc genus, *ac* flexum, *partim* variantia *cernis,*
Pergamus *in numero plurali* Pergama *gignit.*
Dat prior his numerus neutrum genus, alter utrumque,
Raſtrum *cum* freno, filum *ſimul atque* capiſtrum:
Argos *item, et* cœlum, *ſunt ſingula neutra: ſed audi,*
Maſcula duntaxat cœlos *vocitabis, et* Argos:
Frena *ſed et* frenos, *quo pacto et cætera formant.*
Pluralis numerus genus his ſolet addere utrumque;
Sibilus, *atque* jocus, locus,—*His quoque plurima jungas.*

NOUNS defective.

Quæ ſequitur, manca *eſt* caſu, numeróve, *propago.*

I. Aptota,

I. Aptota, or, NOUNS undeclined.

Quæ nullum variant casum; ut, fas, nil, nihil, instar;
Multa et in u, *simul* i, *ut sunt hæc,* cornúque, génuque
Sic gummi, frugi: *sic* Tempe, tot, quot, *et omnes*
A tribus ad centum numeros; aptota *vocabis.*

II. Monoptota, or, NOUNS declined with one Case.

Estque monoptoton *nomen, cui vox cadit una:*
Ceu, noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, *simul* astu,
Promptu, permissu: *plurali legimus* astus;
Legimus inficias, *sed vox ea sola reperta est.*

III. Diptota, or, NOUNS declined with two Cases.

Sunt diptota *quibus duplex flexura remansit;*
Ut, fors forte *dabit sexto,* spontis *quoque* sponte;
Jugeris *et sexto dat* jugere; verberis *autem*
Verbere: suppetiæ *quarto quoque* suppetias *dant;*
Tantundem *dat* tantidem, *simul* impetis *et dat*
Impete;———————
Sic repetundarum repetundis. Verberis *altero*
Quatuor in numero casus cum jugere *servant.*

IV. Triptota, or, NOUNS declined with three Cases.

Tres quibus inflectis casus, triptota *vocantur:*
Sic opis *est nostræ, fer* opem *legis, atque* ope *dignus;*
Flecte preci, *atque* precem, *petit et* prece *blandus amicam:*
At tantùm recto frugis *caret, et* ditionis;
Integra vox vis *est, nisi desit fortè dativus:*
His vicis *utque* vicem *et jungas* vice; plus *quoque* pluris
Plus *habet et quarto: His numerus datur omnibus alter.*

V. NOUNS defective in the Plural Number.

Propria cuncta notes, quibus est natura coercens,
Plurima ne fuerint: alia et tibi multa legenti
Occurrent, numerum raro excedentia primum.

IV. NOUNS

VI. NOUNS defective in the Singular Number.

Mafcula funt tantùm numero contenta fecundo,
Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, *et* antes,
Lendes *et* lemures, fafti *fimul, atque* minores,
Cùm genus affignant natales; *adde* penates,
Et loca plurali, quales Gabii*que*, Locri*que*,
Et quecunque legas paffim fimilis rationis.
Hæc funt fœminei generis, numerique fecundi;
Exuviæ, phaleræ, gratès*que*, manubiæ, *et* idus,
Antiæ *et* induciæ: *fimul* infidiaé*que* minaé*que*,
Excubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricaé*que*, calendæ,
Quifquiliæ, thermæ, cunæ, diræ, exequiaé*que*
Feriæ, *et* inferiæ; *fic* primitiaé*que*, plagaé*que*
Retia fignantes, et valvæ, divitiaé*que*,
Nuptiæ *etiam, et* lactes; *addantur* Thebæ *et* Athenæ;
Quod genus invenias et nomina plura locorum.
Rariùs hæc primo pluralia neutra leguntur;
Mœnia, *cùm* tefquis, præcordia, luftra *ferarum*,
Arma, mapalia; *fic* bellaria, munia, caftra;
Funus jufta *petit, petit et* fponfalia *vérgo*;
Roftra *difertus amat, puerique* crepundia *geftant*,
Infantéfque colunt cunabula; *confulit* exta
Augur, et abfolvens fuperis effata *recantat*
Fefta deûm poterunt, ceu Bacchanalia *jungi:*
Quod fi plura leges, licet hâc quoque claffe reponas.

NOUNS declined after both the fecond and fourth Declenfion.

Hæc fimul et quarti flexûs funt, atque fecundi;
Laurus *enim* lauri *facit et* laurûs *genitivo,*
Sic quercus, pinus, *pro fructu ac arbore* ficus,
Sic colus *atque* penus, cornus *quando arbor habetur,*
Sic lacus, *atque* domus: *licèt hæc nec ubique recurrant:*
His quoque plura leges, quæ prifcis jure relinquas.

OF THE

PRETERPERFECT TENSE, AND SUPINES OF VERBS.

I. Of the Preterperfect Tense of simple Verbs.

The First Conjugation.

As————————————*avi.*

As in præsenti perfectum format in avi :
Ut, no nas navi, vocito vocitas vocitavi.
Deme lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexóque nexui,
Et seco *quod* secui, neco *quod* necui, mico *verbum*
Quod micui, plico *quod* plicui, frico *quod* fricui *dat :*
Sic domo *quod* domui, tono *quod* tonui, sono *verbum*
Quod sonui, crepo *quod* crepui, veto *quod* vetui *dat,*
Atque cubo cubui : *rarò hæc formantur in* avi.
Do das *ritè*, dedi, sto stas *formare* steti vult.

The Second Conjugation.

Es————————————*ui.*

Es in præsenti perfectum format ui *dans :*
Ut nigreo nigres nigrui : jubeo *excipe* jussi :
Sorbeo sorbui *babet* sorpsi *quoque*, mulceo mulsi :
Luceo *vult* luxi, sedeo sedi, videóque
Vult vidi : *sed* prandeo prandi, strideo stridi,
Suadeo suasi, rideo risi, *babet* ardeo *et* arsi.
Quatuor bis infrà geminatur syllaba prima :
Pendeo *namque* pependi, mordeo *vúltque* momordi,
Spondeo *babere* spospondi, tondeo *vúltque* totondi.

L vel

L *vel* r *ante* geo *ſi ſtet*, geo *vertitur in* ſi:
Urgeo *ut* urſi; mulgeo mulſi *dat quoque* mulxi,
Frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, *habet* augeo *et* auxi.
Dat fleo fles flevi, leo les levi *indéque natum*
Deleo delevi; pleo ples plevi, neo nevi.
A maneo manſi *formatur*; torqueo torſi,
Hæreo *vult* hæſi. Veo *fit* vi: *ut* ferveo fervi;
Niveo *et indè ſatum poſcit* conniveo, nivi
Et nixi: cieo civi, vieó*que* vievi.

The THIRD CONJUGATION.

Tertia præteritum formabit ut hic manifeſtum.
Bo *fit* bi: *ut* lambo lambi: ſcribo *excipe* ſcripſi,
Et nubo nupſi: *antiquum* cumbo cubui *dat*.
Co *fit* ci: *ut* vinco vici: *vult* parco pepperci,
Et parci: dico dixi, duco *quoque* duxi.
Do *fit* di: *ut* mando mandi: *ſed* ſcindo ſcidi *dat*,
Findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudí*que*
Pendo pependi, tedo tetendi, *junge* cadó*que*
Quod cecīdi *format*; *pro verbero* cædo cecīdi,
Cedo *pro diſcedere, ſive locum dare*, ceſſi:
Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, *ex* do *ſemper faciunt* ſi.
Go *fit* xi: *ut* jungo junxi: *ſed* r *ante* go *vult* ſi,
Ut ſpargo ſparſi; lego legi, *et* ago *facit* egi;
Dat tango tetigi, pungo punxi, pupugí*que*;
Da frango fregi, pepegi *vult* pago *paciſcor*,
Pango *etiam* pegi, *ſed* panxi *maluit uſus*.
Ho *fit* xi: traho *ceu* traxi *docet*, *et* veho vexi.
Lo *fit* ui: colo *ceu* colui: pſallo *excipe cum* p,
Et ſallo *ſine* p, *nam* li *tibi format utrumque*;
Dat vello velli vulſi *quoque*, fallo fefelli,
Cello *pro frango* ceculi, pello pepulí*que*.
Mo *fit* ui: vomo *ceu* vomui: *ſed* emo *facit* emi;
Como *petit* compſi, promo prompſi: *adjice* demo
Quod format dempſi, ſumo ſumpſi; premo preſſi.
No *fit* vi: ſino *ceu* ſivi: temno *excipe* tempſi;
Dat ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, lino levi,

Interdum lini *et* livi, cerno *quoque* crevi:
Gigno, pono, cano; genui, poſui, cecini *dant*
Po *fit* pſi: *ut* ſcalpo ſcalpſi: rumpo *excipe* rupi:
Et ſtrepo *quod format* ſtrepui, crepo *quod* crepui *dat.*
Quo *fit* qui: ut linquo liqui: coquo *demito* coxi.
Ro *fit* vi: ſero *ceu pro planto et ſemino* ſevi,
Quod ſerui *meliùs ſemper dabit ordine ſignans.*
Vult verro verri *et* verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi,
Quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.
So *velutì probat* arceſſo, inceſſo, *atque* laceſſo,
Formabit ſivi: *ſed tolle* capeſſo, capeſſi,
Quodque capeſſivi *facit*, *atque* faceſſo faceſſi,
Et viſo viſi: *ſed* pinſo pinſui *habebit.*
Sco *fit* vi: *ut* paſco pavi: *vult* poſco popoſci,
Vult didici diſco, quexi *formare* quiniſco.
To *fit* ti: *ut* verto verti: *ſed* ſiſto *notetur*
Pro facio ſtare activum, nam jure ſtiti *dat*;
Dat mitto miſſi, peto *vult formare* petivi;
Stertò ſtertui *habet*, meto meſſui: *Ab* ecto *fit* exi;
Ut flecto flexi; necto *dat* nexui, *habêtque*
Nexi; *item* pecto *dat* pexui, *habet quoque* pexi.
Vo *fit* vi: *ut* volvo volvi: vivo *excipe* vixi.
Xo *fit* ui: *ut monſtrat* texo, *quod* texui *habebit.*
Fit cio ci: *ut* facio feci, jacio *quoque* jeci:
Antiquum lacio lexi, ſpecio *quoque* ſpexi.
Fit dio di: *ut*, fodio fodi: Gio, *ceu* fugio, gi.
Fit pio pi: *ut*, capio cepi: cupio *excipe* pivi,
Et rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui *atque* ſapivi.
Fit rio ri: *ut*, pario peperi. Tio ſſi *geminans* s
Ut quatio quaſſi, *quod vix reperitur in uſu.*
Denique uo *fit* ui; *ut*, ſtatuo ſtatui: pluo pluvi
Format, *ſive* plui; ſtruo *ſed* ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

The FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Is———————————*ivi.*

Quarta dat is ivi: *ut monſtrat* ſcio ſcis *tibi* ſcivi.
Excipias venio *dans* veni, *et* veneo venii;
Raucio rauſi, farcio farſi, ſarcio ſarſi,

Sepio

Sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi,
Haurio *item* hausi, sancio sanxi, vincio vinxi;
Pro salto salio salui, *et* amicio amicui *dat.*

II. Of the Preterperfect Tense of compound Verbs.

Præteritum dat idem simplex et compositivum:
Ut, docui edocui *monstrat: sed syllaba, semper*
Quam simplex geminat, composito non geminatur:
Præterquam tribus his, præcurro, excurro, repungo;
Atque a do, disco, sto, posco, *ritè creatis.*
A plico *compositum cum* sub *vel* nomine, *ut ista,*
Supplico, multiplico, *gaudent formare* plicavi;
Applico, complico, replico, *et* explico, ui *quoque formant,*
Quamvis vult oleo *simplex* olui, *tamen inde*
Quodvis compositum meliùs formabit olevi;
Simplicis at formam redolet *sequitur,* suboletque.
Composita a pungo *formabunt omnia* punxi;
Vult unum pupugi, *interdúmque* repungo repunxi.
Natum a do, *quando est inflexio tertia, ut,* addo,
Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, *vel* obdo,
Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, didi; *at unum*
Abscondo abscondi. *Natum a* sto stas, stiti *habebit.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into *E.*

Verba hæc simplicia præsentis præterique,
Si componantur, vocalem primam in e mutant;
Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, fatiscor,
Cando *vetus,* capto, jacto, patior, gradiórque,
Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo; pariòque,
Cujus nata per i *duo,* comperit *et* reperit, *dant;*
Cætera sed per ui, *velut hæc,* aperire, operire.
A pasco pavi *tantùm composita notentur*
Hæc duo, compesco, dispesco, pescui *habere.*
Cætera, ut epasco, *servabunt simplicis usum.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into *I*.

Hæc habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo
Et tango, *atque* cano, *sic* quæro, cædo cecīdi,
Sic egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapióque,
Si componantur, vocalem primam in i *mutant:*
Ut rapio rapui, eripio eripui: *A* cano *natum*
Præteritum per ui, *ceu* concino concinui *dat.*
A placeo *sic* displiceo, *sed simplicis usum*
Hæc duo, complaceo, *cum* perplaceo *benè servant.*
Composita a verbis calco, salto, a *per* u *mutant*
Id tibi demonstrant, conculco, inculco, resulto.
Composito a claudo, quatio, lavo, *rejiciunt* a:
Id docet a claudo, occlūdo, exclūdo; *a* quatióque
Percutio, excutio; *a* lavo, proluo, diluo, *nata.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel of the Present Tense into *I*, but not the Preterperfect Tense.

Hæc si componas, ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango,
Et capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, pango,
Vocalem primam præsentis in i *sibi mutant,*
Præteriti nunquam: ceu, frango, refringo refregi;
A capio, incipio incepi: *sed pauca notentur,*
Namque suum simplex perago *sequitur,* satagóque;
Atque ab ago, dego *dat* degi, cogo coegi;
A rego, *sic* pergo perrexi: *vult quoque* surgo
Surrexi; *mediâ præsentis syllabâ ademptâ.*
Composita a pango *retinent* a *quatuor ista;*
Depango, oppango, circumpango, *atque* repango.
Nil variat facio, *nisi præposito præeunte:*
Id docet olfacio, *cum* calfacio, inficióque,
A lego *nata,* re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, *præeunte,*
Præsentis servant vocalem: in i *cætera mutant;*
De quibus hæc, intelligo, diligo, negligo, *tantùm*
Præteritum lexi *faciunt; reliqua omnia* legi.

III. Of the Supines of ſimple Verbs.

Nunc ex præterito diſcas formare ſupinum
Bi *ſibi* tum *ſumit: ſic namque* bibi bibitum *fit.*
Ci *fit* ctum; *ut* vici victum *teſtatur, et* ici
Dans ictum, feci factum, jeci *quoque* jactum.
Di *fit* ſum: *ut* vidi viſum: *quædam geminant* ſ;
Ut pandi paſſum, ſedi ſeſſum, *adde* ſcidi *quod*
Dat ſciſſum, *atque* fidi fiſſum, fodi *quoque* foſſum.
Hic etiam advertas quòd ſyllaba prima ſupinis,
Quam vult præteritum geminari, non geminatur:
Idque totondi *dans* tonſum *docet, atque* cecīdi
Quod cæſum, *et* cecĭdi *quod dat* caſum, *atque* tetendi
Quod tenſum *et* tentum tutudi tunſum, *atque* dedi *quod*
Jure datum *poſcit,* morſum *vult atque* momordi.
Gi *fit* ctum: *ut,* legi lectum, pegi pepigi*que.*
Dat pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi *quoque* tactum,
Egi actum, pupugi punctum; fugi fugitum *dat.*
Li *fit* ſum: *ut,* ſalli *ſtans pro ſale condio* ſalſum:
Dat pepuli pulſum, ceculi culſum, *atque* fefelli
Falſum; *dat* velli vulſum: tuli *habet quoque* latum.
Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum *formant, velut hic manifeſtum:*
Emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini *a* cano cantum;
A capio cepi captum. cœpi *quoque* cœptum,
A rumpo rupi ruptum; liqui *quoque* lictum.
Ri *fit* ſum: *ut,* verri verſum; peperi *excipe* partum
Si *fit* ſum: viſi viſum; *tamen* ſſ *geminato*
Miſi *formabit* miſſum; fulſi *excipe* fultum,
Hauſi hauſtum, ſarſi ſartum, farſi *quoque* fartum
Uſſi uſtum, geſſi geſtum; torſi, *duo* tortum
Et torſum, indulſi indultum, indulſum*que requirit.*
Pſi *fit* ptum: *ut,* ſcripſi ſcriptum; ſculpſi *quoque* ſculptum.
Ti *fit* tum: *a* ſto *namque* ſteti, *a* ſiſtoque ſtiti *dant.*
Ambo ritè ſtatum: verti *tamen excipe* verſum.
Vi *fit* tum: *ut,* flavi flatum; pavi *excipe* paſtum:
Dat lavi lotum, *interdum* lautum *atque* lavatum,
Potavi potum, *interdum facit et* potatum;
Sed favi fautum, cavi cautum: *A* fero ſevi
Formes ritè ſatum, livi lini*que* litum *dant.*

Solvi *a* ſolvo ſolutum, volvi *a* volvo volutum;
Vult ſingultivi ſingultum, veneo venis
Venivi venum, ſepelivi *ritè* ſepultum.
Quod dat ui *dat* itum: *ut* domui domitum: *excipe quodvis*
Verbum in uo, *quia ſemper* ui *formabit in* utum;
Exui *ut* exutum: *a* ruo *deme* rui ruitum *dans*,
Vult ſecui ſectum, necui nectum, fricuí*que*.
Frictum, miſcui *item* miſtum, *et* amicui *dat* amictum;
Torrui *habet* toſtum, docui doctum, tenuí*que*
Tentum, conſului conſultum, alui altum alitúm*que*;
Sic ſalui ſaltum, colui occului *quoque* cultum;
Pinſui *habet* piſtum, rapui raptum, ſeruí*que*
A ſero *vult* ſertum; *ſic* texui *habet quoque* textum:
Hæc ſed ui *mutant in* ſum; *nam* cenſeo cenſum,
Celui *habet* celſum, meto meſſui *habet quoque* meſſum;
Nexui *item* nexum, *ſic* pexui *habet quoque* pexum,
Xi *fit* ctum: *ut*, vinxi vinctum: *quinque abjiciunt* n;
Ut, finxi fictum, minxi mictum, *adjice* pinxi
Dans pictum, ſtrinxi ſtrictum, rinxi *quoque* rictum.
Xum, flexi, plexi, fixi *dant*; *et* fluo fluxum.

IV. Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur quodque ſupinum,
Quamvis non eadem ſtet ſyllaba ſemper utrique.
Compoſita a tunſum, *demptâ* n, tuſum: *a* ruitum *fit*,
I *mediâ demptâ*, rutum; *et a* ſaltum *quoque* ſultum,
A ſero, *quando* ſatum *format*, *cômpoſta* ſitum *dant*,
Hæc captum, factum, jactum, raptum, a *per* e *mutant*;
Et cantum, partum, ſparſum, carptum, *quoque* fartum.
Verbum edo *compoſitum non* eſtum, *ſed facit* eſum,
Unum duntaxat comedo *formabit utrumque*
A noſco *tantum duo* cognitum *et* agnitum *habentur*,
Cætera dant notum: *nullo eſt jam* noſcitum *in uſu*.

V. Of the Preterperfect Tenſe of Verbs in *OR*.

Verba in or, *admittunt ex poſteriore ſupino*
Præteritum, *verſo* u *per* us, *et* ſum *conſociato*
Vel ſui: *ut a* lectu, lectus ſum *vel* fui. *At horum*

 Nunc

Nunc eſt deponens, nunc eſt commune notandum.
Nam labor lapſus; patior *dat* paſſus, *et ejus*
Nata; *ut*, compatior compaſſus, perpetiór*que*
Formans perpeſſus; fateor *dat* faſſus, *et indè*
Nata; *ut*, confiteor confeſſus, diffiteór*que*,
Formans diffeſſus, gradior *dat* greſſus, *et inde*
Nata; *ut*, digredior digreſſus: *junge* fatiſcor
Feſſus ſum, menſus ſum metior, utor *et* uſus.
Pro texo orditus, *pro incept*, *dat* ordior orſus,
Nitor niſus *vel* nixus ſum, ulciſcor *et* ultus;
Iraſcor *ſimul* iratus, reor *atque* ratus ſum
Obliviſcor *vult* oblitus ſum, fruor *optat*
Fructus *vel* fruitus: miſereri *junge* miſertus.
Vult tuor *et* tueor *non* tutus, *ſed* tuitus ſum;
A loquor *adde* locutus, *et a* ſequor *adde* ſecutus.
Experior *facit* expertus; *formare* paciſcor
Gaudet pactus ſum, nanciſcor nactus, apiſcor
Quod vetus eſt verbum aptus ſum; *unde* adipiſcor adeptus.
Junge queror queſtus, proficiſcor *junge* profectus,
Expergiſcor ſum experrectus; *et hæc quoque* commi-
niſcor commentus, naſcor natus, moriór*que*
Mortuus, *atque* orior *quod præteritum facit* ortus.

VI. Of Verbs which make the Preterperfect Tenſe, both in the active and paſſive Voice.

Præteritum activæ et paſſivæ vocis habent hæc:
Cœno cœnavi *et* cœnatus ſum *tibi format*,
Juro juravi *et* juratus, potó*que* potavi
Et potus, titubo titubavi *vel* titubatus.
Prandeo prandi *et* pranſus ſum, placeo placui *dat*
Et placitus, ſueſco ſuevi *vult atque* ſuetus.
Nubo nupſi nuptá*que* ſum, mereor meritus ſum
Vel merui; *adde* libet libuit libitum, *et* licet *adde*,
Quod licuit licitum, tædet *quod* tæduit *et dat*
Pertæſum; *adde* pudet *faciens* puduit puditúm*que*,
Atque piget, *tibi quod format* piguit pigitúm*que*.

VII. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs Neuter passive.

Neutro-passivum sic præteritum tibi format,
Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus, *et* audeo
Ausus sum, fio factus, soleo solitus sum.

Verbs which want the Preterperfect Tense.

Præteritum fugiunt, vergo, ambigo, glisgo, fatisco,
Polleo, nideo: *ad hæc, inceptiva: ut,* puerasco:
Et passiva, quibus caruêre activa supinis;
Ut, metuor timeor: *meditativa omnia, præter*
Parturio, esurio, *quæ præteritum duo servant.*

Verbs which seldom admit a Supine.

Hec raró aut nunquam retinebunt verba supinum:
Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperci,
Dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco,
Dego, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satagóque,
Psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido,
Flaveo, liveo, avet paveo, conniveo, fervet:
A nuo *compositum; ut,* renuo: *a* cado; *ut,* accido, *præter*
Occido *quód facit* occasum, recidóque recasum:
Respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo,
Et sterto, timeo: *sic* luceo, *et* arceo, *cujus*
Composita ercitum *habent: sic a* gruo; *ut,* ingruo, *nata;*
Et quæcunque in ui *formantur neutra secundæ;*
Excipias oleo, dole, placeo, taceóque,
Pareo; *item* careo, noceo, jaceo lateóque,
Et valeo, caleo; *gaudent hæc namque supino.*

PRO-

PROSODIA.

PROSODIA eſt pars Grammaticæ, quæ quantitatem ſyllabarum docet.

Dividitur Proſodia in tres partes, *Tonum*, *Spiritum*, et *Tempus*.

Hoc loco viſum eſt nobis de *Tempore* tantùm tractare.

TEMPUS eſt ſyllabæ proferendæ menſura.

Tempus breve ſic notatur ˘; ut *Dŏmĭnŭs*. Longum autem ſic ¯; ut *cōntrā*.

Pes duarum ſyllabarum pluriúmve conſtitutio eſt ex certâ Temporum obſervatione.

Spondæus eſt diſſyllabus; ut *vīrtūs*.

Dactylus eſt triſyllabus; ut, *ſcrībĕrĕ*.

SCANSIO eſt legitima versûs in ſingulos pedes commenſuratio.

Scanſioni accidunt figuræ *Synalœpha*, *Ecthlipſis*, *Synæreſis*, *Diæreſis*, et *Cæſura*.

I. *Synalœpha* eſt eliſio vocalis in fine dictionis ante alteram in initio ſequentis: ut,

Sēră nĭmĭs vīt' ēſt crāſtĭnă, vīv' hŏdĭē. Mart.
pro *vita*, *vive*.

At, *heu* et *ô* nunquam intercipiuntur.

II. *Ecthlipſis* eſt, quoties *m* cum ſuâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ: ut,

Mōnſtr' hŏrrēnd' īnfōrm' īngēns, cūi lūmen ădēmptum. Virg.
pro *monſtrum horrendum informe*.

III. *Synæreſis*

III. *Synæresis* est duarum syllabarum in unam contractio: ut,

Sĕu lēntō fŭĕrīnt ālvĕārĭă vīmĭnĕ tēxtă. Virg. quasi scriptum esset *alvaria.*

IV. *Diæresis* est, ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ: ut,

Dēbŭĕrunt fūsōs ēvōlŭīssĕ sŭōs. Ov. Ep. *evoluïsse* pro *evolvisse.*

V. *Cæsura* est, cùm post pedem absolutum syllaba brevis in fine dictionis extenditur: ut,

Pēctŏrĭbūs ĭnhĭāns spīrāntĭă cōnsŭlĭt ēxta. Virg.

DE GENERIBUS VERSUUM.

VERSUS heroïcus, qui *Hexameter* etiam dicitur, constat ex sex pedibus; quintus locus dactylum, sextus spondeum peculiariter sibi vindicat; reliqui hunc vel illum, prout volumus: ut,

Tītўrĕ tū pătŭlāē rĕcŭbāns sūb tēgmĭnĕ făgī. Virg.

Reperitur aliquando spondæus etiam in quinto loco: ut,

Cāră Dĕūm sŏbŏlēs, măgnūm Jŏvĭs incrēmēntum. Virg.

Ultima cujuscunque versûs syllaba habetur communis.

VERSUS elegiacus, qui et *Pentametri* nomen habet, e duplici constat penthemimeri: quarum prior duos pedes, dactylicos, spondiacos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum syllabâ longâ; altera etiam duos pedes, sed omninò dactylicos, cum syllabâ item longâ: ut,

Rēs ēst sōllĭcĭti plēnă tĭmōrĭs ămor. Ovid Epist.

PRI-

PRIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. Vocalis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique positione longa est: ut, *vēntus, āxis, patrīzo, cūjus.*

II. Quod si consonans priorem dictionem claudat, sequente item a consonante inchoante, vocalis præcedens etiam positione longa erit: ut,

Mājŏr sūm quām cūi pŏssīt fōrtūnă nŏcēre.

Syllabæ *jor, sum, quàm,* et *sit,* positione longæ sunt.

III. At si prior dictio in vocalem brevem exeat, sequente a duabùs consonantibus incipiente, interdùm, sed rariùs, producitur: ut,

Occūltā spŏlĭa, ēt plūrēs dē pācĕ trĭūmphos. Juv.

IV. Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquidâ, communis redditur: ut, *pătris, volŭcris.* Longa verò non mutatur: ut, *arātrum, simulāchrum.*

VOCALIS ante alteram in eadem dictione ubique brevis est: ut, *Dĕus, mĕus, tŭus, pĭus.*

1. Excipias genitivos in *ius,* secundam pronominis formam habentes: ut, *unīus illīus,* &c. Ubi *i* communis reperitur, licèt in *alterius* semper sit brevis, in *alīus* semper longa.

2. Excipiendi sunt etiam genitivi et dativi quintæ declinationis, ubi *e* inter geminum *i* longa fit; ut, *faciēi:* alioqui non; ut, *rĕi, spĕi, fidĕi.*

Fi etiam in *fio* longa est, nisi sequuntur *e* et *r* simul: ut, *fĭerem, fĭeri.*

Omnĭă jām fīūnt, fĭeri quæ pŏssĕ nĕgābam.

Dius

Dius primam ſyllabam habet longam, *Diana* communem.

Ohe interjectio, priorem ſyllabam communem habet.

Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus ſubinde longa fit: ut, *Dicite Pīerides. Reſpice Lāerten.* Et in poſſeſſivis Græcis: ut, *Ænēia nutrix. Rhodopēius Orpheus.*

Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa eſt: ut, *āurum, nēuter, musāe*: niſi ſequente vocali; ut, *prăeire, prăeuſtus, prăeamplus.*

DERIVATIVA eandem fere cum primitivis quantitatem ſortiuntur: ut, *ămator, ămicus, ămabilis*, primâ brevi ab *ămo*.

Excipiuntur tamen pauca quæ a brevibus deducta primam ſyllabam producunt: ut,

cōmo, cōmis, a *cŏma*,
fōmes, fōmentum, a *fŏveo*,
hūmanus, ab *hŏmo*,
jūcundus, a *jŭvo*,
jūmentum, a *jŭvo*,
jūnior, a *jŭvenis*,
lāterna, a *lăteo*
lex lēgis, a *lĕgo*,
mōbilis, a *mŏveo*,
nōnus, a *nŏvem*,
rex rēgis, rēgina, a *rĕgo*,
ſēdes, a *ſĕdeo*,
tēgula, a *tĕgo*,
trāgula, a *trăho*,
vōmer, a *vŏmo*,
vox vōcis, a *vŏco*.

Et contra ſunt, quæ a longis deducta primam corripiunt: ut,

ărena, ăriſta, ărundo, ab *āreo*,
ăruſpex, ab *āra*,
dĭcax, a *dīco*,
dĭtio, a *dītis*,
dĭſertus, a *dīſſero*,
dux dŭcis, a *dūco*,
fĭdes, a *fīo*,
frăgor, frăgilis, a *frango* *gēnui*,

gĕnui, a *gigno*,	*pŏsui*, a *pōno*,
lŭcerna, a *lūceo*,	*pŏtui*, a *pŏssum*,
năto nătas, a *nātu*,	*sŏpor*, a *sōpio*.
nŏto nŏtas, a *nōtu*,	

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere, quæ relinquuntur studiosis inter legendum observanda.

COMPOSITA simplicium quantitatem sequuntur: ut, *a lĕgo legis*, *perlĕgo*; *lēgo legas*, *allēgo*; *a pŏtens*, *impŏtens*; *a sōlor*, *consōlor*.

Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia a longis enata: *dejĕro*, *pejĕro*, a *jūro*; *innŭba*, *pronŭba*, a *nūbo*.

OMNE præteritum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *lēgi*, *ēmi*, *mōvi*.

1. Excipias tamen, *bĭbi*, *dĕdi*, *scĭdi*, *stĕti*, *stĭti*, *tŭli*, et *fĭdi* a *findo*.

2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam brevem habent: ut, *cĕcĭdi* a *cado*; *cĕcidi* a *cædo*; *dĭdici*, *fĕfelli*, *mŏmordi*, *pŭpendi*, *pŭpugi*, *tĕtendi*, *tĕtigi*, *tŏtondi*, *tŭtudi*.

SUPINUM dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *vīsum*, *lātum*, *lōtum*, *mōtum*.

Excipe *dătum*, *ĭtum*, *lĭtum*, *quĭtum*, *rătum*, *rŭtum*, *sătum*, *sĭtum*, *stătum*; et *cĭtum* a *cieo cies*; nam *cītum*, a *cio cis*, quartæ, priorem habet longam.

ULTIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. *A* Finita producuntur: ut, *amā, contrā, ergā.*

1. Excipias *pută, ită, quiă, posteă, ejă.* Item omnes casus in *a*, cujuscunque fuerint generis, numeri, aut declinationis: præter vocativos a Græcis in *as*; ut, *ô Æneā, ô Thomā:* et ablativum primæ declinationis, ut, *musā.*

2. Numeralia in *ginta* finalem habent communem, sed frequentiùs longam: ut, *trigintā.*

II. In *b, d, t,* desinentia brevia sunt: ut, *ăb, ăd, capŭt.*

III. In *c* desinentia producuntur: ut, *āc, sīc,* et *hīc,* adverbium.

Sed duo in *c* corripiuntur; *nĕc,* et *donĕc.*

Tria sunt communia; *fāc,* pronomen *hīc,* et neutrum ejus *hōc,* modò non sit ablativi casûs.

IV. *E* finita brevia sunt: ut, *marĕ, pænĕ, legĕ, scribĕ.*

1. Excipiendæ sunt omnes voces quintæ inflexionis in *e*: ut, *fidē,* et *dīe,* unà cum particulis inde enatis; ut, *hodiē, quotidiē, pridiē, postridiē*; item *quarē, quaderē, earē,* et si qua sunt similia.

2. Et secundæ item personæ singulares secundæ conjugationis: ut, *docē, movē.*

Produ-

Producuntur etiam monosyllaba in *e*; ut, *mē, tē, sē*: praeter *quĕ, nĕ, vĕ,* conjunctiones encliticas.

Quin et adverbia in *e*, ab adjectivis secundæ declinationis deducta, *e* longum habent: ut, *pulchrē, doctē, vāldē* pro *validē*.

Quibus accedunt *fermē, ferē*: *benĕ* tamen et *malĕ* corripiuntur omninò.

Postremò, quæ à Græcis per *η* scribuntur, naturâ producuntur, cujuscunque fuerint casûs, generis, aut numeri; ut, *Lethē, Anchisē, cetē, Tempē*.

V. *I* finita longa sunt: ut, *dominī, magistrī, amarī*.

Præter *mihĭ, tibĭ, sibĭ, ubĭ, ibĭ,* quæ sunt communia.

Nisĭ verò, et *quasĭ* corripiuntur.

Cujus etiam sortis sunt dativi et vocativi Græcorum, quorum genitivus singularis in *ος* breve exit: ut, dativ. *Minoidĭ, Palladĭ, Phyllidĭ*; Vocat. *Alexĭ, Amaryllĭ, Daphnĭ*.

VI. *L* finita corripiuntur: ut, *animăl, Annibăl, mĕl, pugĭl, consŭl*.

Praeter *nīl* contractum a nihil; *sāl*, et *sōl*.

Et Hebræa quædam in *el*: ut, *Mĭchaēl, Gabriēl, Raphaēl, Daniēl*.

VII. *N* finita producuntur: ut, *Pæān, Hymēn, quīn, Xenophōn, nōn, dæmōn*.

 Excipe,

Excipe, *forsăn*, *forſităn*, *ăn*, *tamĕn*, *attamĕn*, *veruntamĕn*, et *in*.

Accedunt his et voces illæ, quæ apocopen patiuntur; ut, *men'? vidin'? audin?* etiam *exĭn*, *ſubĭn*, *deĭn*, *proĭn*.

In *an* quoque a nominativis in *a*: ut, nominativo *Iphigenia*, *Ægina*; accuſ. *Iphigeniăn*, *Æginăn*. Nam in *an* a nominativis in *as* producuntur: ut, nom. *Æneas*, *Marſyas*; accuſ. *Æneān*, *Marſyān*.

Nomina item in *en*, quorum genitivus *ĭnis* correptum habet: ut, *carmĕn*, *crimĕn*, *pectĕn*, *tibicĕn*, *ĭnis*.

Quædam etiam in *in* per *i*; ut, *Alexĭn*: et in *yn* per *y*; ut, *Itўn*.

Græca etiam in *on* per *o* parvum, cujuſcunque fuerint casûs: ut, Nom. *Iliŏn*, *Peliŏn*; accuſ. *Caucasŏn*, *Pylŏn*.

VIII. O finita communia ſunt: ut, *dicō̆*, *virgō̆*, *porrō̆*; Sic *docendō̆*, *legendō̆*, et alia gerundia in *do*.

Sed obliqui caſus in *o* ſemper producuntur: ut, dat. *dominō*, *ſervō*; ablat. *templō*, *damnō*.

Et adverbia ab adjectivis derivata: *tantō*, *quantō*, *liquidō*, *falsō*, *primō*, *manifeſtō*, &c. præter *ſedulō̆*, *mutuō̆*, *crebrō̆*, quæ ſunt communia.

Cæterùm *modŏ* et *quomodŏ* ſemper corripiuntur.

Citŏ quoque, ut et *ambŏ*, *duŏ*, *egŏ*, atque *homŏ*, vix leguntur producta.

Monoſyllaba tamen in *o* producuntur: ut, *dō*, *ſtō*.

Item

Item Græca per *ω*, cujuſmodi fuerint casûs: ut, Nom. *Sapphō*, *Didō*; gen. *Androgeō*, *Apollō*; accuſ. *Athō*, *Apollō*: ſic et *ergō* pro *causâ*.

IX. *R* finita corripiuntur: ut, *Cæsăr*, *pĕr*, *vĭr*, *uxŏr*, *turtŭr*.

Cor ſemel apud *Ovidium* productum legitur: ut,

Molle meum levibus cōr eſt violabile telis. Ep. xv.

Producuntur etiam *fār*, *Lār*, *Nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*: *pār*, quoque cum compoſitis: ut, *compār*, *impār*, *diſpār*.

Græca etiam in *er*, quæ illis in *ηρ* deſinunt: ut, *aēr*, *cratēr*, *charactēr*, *æthēr*, *ſotēr*: præter *patĕr* et *matĕr*, quæ apud Latinos ultimam brevem habent.

X. *S* finita pares cum numero vocalium habent terminationes: nempe, *as*, *es*, *is*, *os*, *us*.

I. *AS* finita producuntur: ut, *amās*, *musās*, *majeſtās*, *bonitās*.

Praeter Graeca, quorum genitivus ſingularis in *dos* exit: ut, *Arcăs*, *Pallăs*; genitivo *Arcados*, *Pallados*.

Et praeter accuſativos plurales nominum creſcentium: ut, *heros*, *heroos*; *Phyllis*, *Phyllidos*; accuſ. plur. *heroăs*, *Phyllidăs*.

II. *Es* finita longa ſunt: ut, *Anchīsēs*, *ſedēs*, *docēs*, *patrēs*.

1. Excipiuntur nomina in *es* tertiæ inflexionis, quæ penultimam genitivi creſcentis corripiunt; ut, *milĕs*,

milĕs, *segĕs*, *divĕs*. Sed *ariēs*, *abiēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs*; et *pēs* unà cum compositis; ut, *bipēs*, *tripēs*; item *præpēs* a *præpeto*, longa sunt.

2. *Es* quoque a *sum*, unà cum compositis, corripitur: ut, *potĕs*, *adĕs*, *prodĕs*, *obĕs*: quibus *penĕs* adjungi potest.

3. Item neutra, et nominativi plurales Græcorum: ut, *hippomanĕs*, *cacoēthĕs*, *Cyclopĕs*, *Naiadĕs*.

III. *Is* finita brevia sunt: ut, *Parĭs*, *panĭs*, *tristĭs*, *hilarĭs*.

1. Excipe obliquos casus plurales in *is*, qui producuntur: ut, *musīs*, *mensīs* a *mensa*; *dominīs*, *templīs*: et *quīs* pro *quibus*.

2. Item producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis: ut, *Samnīs*, *Salamīs*; genitivo *Samnītis*, *Salaminis*.

3. Adde huc quæ in *is* contracta ex *eis* desinunt, sive Græca, sive Latina, cujuscunque fuerint numeri aut casûs: ut, *Simoīs*, *Pyroīs*, *partīs*, *omnīs*, e *Simoeis*, *Pyroeis*, *parteis*, *omneis*.

4. Et monosyllaba item omnia; ut, *vīs*, *līs*; præter *ĭs* et *quĭs* nominativos, et *bĭs* apud Ovidium.

5. Istis accedunt secundæ personæ singulares verborum in *is*, quorum secundæ personæ plurales desinunt in *ītis*, penultimâ productâ; unà cum futuris optativi in *ris*: ut, *audīs*, *velīs*, *dederīs*: plural. *audītis*, *velītis*, *dederītis*.

IV. *Os* finita producuntur: ut, *honōs*, *nepōs*, *dominōs*, *servōs*.

Præter *compŏs*, *impŏs*, et *ŏs ossis*.

Et Græca per *o* parvum: ut, *Delŏs*, *chaŏs*, *Palladŏs*, *Phyllidŏs*.

V. *Us* finita corripiuntur; ut, *famulŭs*, *regiŭs*, *tempŭs*, *amamŭs*.

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis: ut, *salūs*, *tellūs*; genitivo *salūtis*, *tellūris*.

Longæ sunt etiam omnes voces quartæ inflexionis in *us*, præter nominativum et vocativum singulares: ut, gen. sing. *manūs*, nom. accus. voc. plur. *manūs*.

His accedunt etiam monosyllaba: ut, *crūs*, *thūs*, *mūs*, *sūs*.

Et Græca item per ȣς diphthongum, cujuscunque fuerint casûs: ut, nom. *Panthūs*, *Melampūs*; gen. *Sapphūs*, *Cliūs*.

Atque piis cunctis venerandum nomen IESŪS.

VI. Postremò *u* finita producuntur omnia: ut, *manū*, *genū*, *amatū*, *diū*.

The EXAMPLES to the RULES of SYNTAX construed, and the Force of each RULE explained.

"*PRÆCEPTOR* the Maſter *legit* reads, *verò* but *vos* ye *negligitis* regard not. (*Legit* is the Indic. Mood, preſent Tenſe, 3d Perſon Sing. agreeing with its Nom. Caſe *Præceptor*; and *negligitis* is the 2d Perſon Plur. agreeing with *vos*.")

"*Ego* I *et* and *tu* thou *ſumus* are *in tuto* in ſafety. (*Sumus* is the Plural Number, becauſe there are two Nom. Caſes, *Ego* and *tu*. *And* is the firſt Perſon, becauſe *Ego* the firſt Perſon is more worthy than *tu*, the ſecond.")

"*Didiciſſe* to have learned *ingenuas Artes* the liberal Arts *fideliter* thoroughly *emollit Mores* ſoftens the Manners. (The ſentence, *ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter Artes*, ſtands as the Nom. Caſe to the Verb *emollit*.")

"*Partim virorum* Part of the Men *ceciderunt* fell *in Bello* in War. (The Adverb *partim* with the Gen. Caſe *virorum* ſtands as the Nom. Caſe to the Verb *ceciderunt*.")

"*Mentiri* to lye (or lying) *non eſt meum* is not my Way. (The Infinitive Mood *mentiri* ſerves as Nom. Caſe to the Verb *eſt*.")

"*Pectus* her Breaſt *quoque* alſo *fiunt* becomes *Robora* Oak. (*Fiunt* coming between *pectus* of the Sing. and *Robora* of the Plur. agrees here with the latter.")

"*Pars* a Part *abiere* are gone. (*Pars* is a Noun of Multitude of the Sing. and has the Verb *abiere* in the Plural Number.")

" *Gaudeo* I am glad *te rediisse* that thou art returned *incolumem* safe. (*Te* is the Acc. Case (instead of the Nom.) and *rediisse* is the Infin. Mood (instead of the Indic.) the Conjunction *quod* that, being left out. If *quod* were expressed, it would be *Gaudeo quod tu Rediisti incolumis.*")

The SECOND CONCORD.

" *Amicus certus,* A sure Friend *cernitur* is tried *in re incertâ* in a doubtful Matter. (*Certus* is the Nom. Case Sing. Number and Masc. Gender, because *Amicus* is so; and *incertâ* is the Abl. Sing. and Fem. Gender agreeing with *re.*")

" *Rex* The King *et* and *Regina* the Queen *beati* (are) blessed. (*Beati* is an Adj. in the Plural Number, because two Substantives Sing. *Rex* and *Regina* go before it, and it is the Masc. Gender, because the Masc. *Rex* is, more worthy than the Fem. *Regina.*")

" *Audito* It being heard *Regem* that the King *profiscisci* was set out *Doroberniam* for Dover. (The sentence *Regem Doroberniam profiscisci*, stands as Subst. to *Audito*, which is in the Neut. Gender.")

The THIRD CONCORD.

" *Vir* The Man *sapit* is wise *qui* who *loquitur* speaks *pauca* few Things. (The Relative *qui* agrees with its Antecedent *Vir* in Gender, Number and Person; and is the Nom. Case to the Verb *loquitur*, because no Nom. Case between the Relative and the Verb.")

" *Veni*

" *Veni* I came *ad eam* to her *in Tempore* in Seaſon *quod* which *eſt* is *primum* the chief Thing *rerum omnium* of all Things. (The ſentence *In Tempore ad eam veni*, is the Antecedent to the Relative *quod*, which Relative in ſuch a Caſe is always in the Neuter Gender.")

' *Literæ* The Letters *quas* which *ego dedi* I gave. (The Relative *quas* is the Plural Number Feminine Gender and third Perſon, agreeing in theſe three reſpects with its Antecedent *Literæ*; and it is the Accuſative Caſe governed of the Verb Tranſitive *dedi*, becauſe the Nom. Caſe *ego* comes between it and the Verb.")

" *Dea* The Goddeſs *Cujus numen* whoſe Deity *adoro* I adore. (The Relative *Cujus* agrees with its Antecedent *Dea* in Gender, Number and Perſon, but it is the Gen. Caſe as if it were the latter of two Subſtantives, and *numen* the former.")

" *Globus* The Globe *qui* or *quæ* which *dicitur* is called *Terra* the Earth. (The Relative in this Example may be *qui* or *quæ*; if *qui* it agrees with *Globus*, if *quæ* with *Terra* in Gender, Number and Perſon.")

" *Vidiſti* Thou haſt ſeen *noſtros flentis Ocellos* the Eyes of me weeping. (*Mei* the Gen. Caſe of *ego* is underſtood in the Poſſeſſive *noſtros*, and occaſions the Particle *flentis* to be put in the Gen. Caſe to agree with it.)

The

The Construction of NOUNS.

" *Opes* Riches *irritamenta malorum* the Incentives of Evil, *effodiuntur* are dug out of the Earth. (*Irritamenta* belonging to *opes* is set in the same Case, which is called *Appositon*.")

" *Amor* The Love *nummi* of Money *crescit* increases. (*Nummi* is the Gen. Case latter of two Substantives, and *Amor* is the former, because *nummi* is a Thing of different Signification, and has in English the Sign *of* before it.")

" *Paululum pecuniæ* A little Money. (*Paululum* is an Adjective put alone in the Neuter Gender, and governs the Gen. Case *pecuniæ* after it, as if it were a Substantive.")

" *Puer* A Boy *ingenui vultus* of an ingenuous Countenance. (*Vultus* is the Gen. Case signifying the Praise of the Boy.) *Vir* A Man *nullâ fide* of no Integrity. (*Fide* is the Abl. Case signifying the Dispraise of the Man.")

" *Opus est mihi* I have need *tuô Judiciô* of thy Judgment. (*Judiciô* is the Abl. Case governed of *opus*.) *Usus est filio* My Son has need *viginti minis* of twenty Pounds. (*Minis* is the Abl. Case governed of *usus*.")

" *Ubi* When *veneris* you come *ad Dianæ* to Diana's Temple. (*Dianæ* is the Gen. Case set alone by the figure *Ellipsis*; the Acc. Case *Templum* governed of the Prep. *ad* being understood.")

The

The Conſtruction of ADJECTIVES, with a Genitive Caſe.

" *Cupidus Auri* Covetous of Gold. *Peritus Belli* Skill'd in War. *Timidus Deorum* Fearing the Gods. (*Auri* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *Cupidus*; *Belli* of *Peritus*, and *Deorum* of *Timidus*.")

" *Tempus* Time *edax* the Conſumer *rerum* of Things. (*Rerum* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *edax*.")

" *Quiſquis* Whoſoever *Deorum* of the Gods. *Tu* O thou, *maxime* the greateſt *Principum* of Princes. (*Deorum* is the Gen. Caſe after *Quiſquis*, denoting *Part* of a greater Number: and *Principum* after *maxime* an Adj. of the Superlative Degree.")

" *Cujus eſt fundus?* Whoſe Farm is it? *Vicini* a Neighbour's. (*Cujus*, which aſks the Queſtion, is the Gen. Caſe of *quis*, and *Vicini*, the Word which anſwers it, is put in the ſame Caſe, becauſe the Word *fundus* is underſtood before *Vicini*.")

" *Cuja Sententia* Whoſe Saying *eſt* is it? *Ciceronis* Cicero's. (*Cuja*, the Word aſking the Queſtion, is an Adj. and muſt agree with *Sententia*, but the Anſwer is in the Gen. Caſe, the Word *Sententia* being underſtood.")

" *Quanti* For how much *emiſti* haſt thou bought *Librum* the Book? *Parvo* For a little. (The Word *Quanti* which here aſks the Queſtion, is an Exception to the Rule concerning the Noun of Price which is put in the Abl. Caſe, the Anſwer *Parvo* following that Rule.")

" *Cujus eſt Domus?* Whoſe Houſe is that? *Non veſtra* not yours *ſed noſtra* but ours. (*Cujus* which aſks the Queſtion is the Gen. Caſe, but as the Anſwer is made by the Pronouns Poſſeſſive they agree with *Domus* underſtood.")

ADJECTIVES with a Dative Case.

" *Labor* labour *eſt* is *utilis* ſerviceable *corpori* to the body; (*corpori* is the Dat. Caſe governed of *Utilis*, which betokens *profit*.")

" *Similes es* thou art like *domini* thy maſter. (*Domini* is the Gen. Caſe governed of ſimilis.")

" *Utilis* uſeful *ad eam rem* for that thing. *Natus* born *ad gloriam* for glory. (*Rem* is Acc. Caſe with *ad* after *utilis*; and *gloriam* the ſame after *natus*.")

" *Lucus iners* a thick grove *penetrabilis* penetrable *nulli aſtro* by no ſtar. (*Aſtro* is the Dat. Caſe governed of *penetrabilis*, being an Adjective of a Paſſive ſignif. in *bilis*.) *Dilecta* beloved *ſorori* by thy ſiſter. (*Sorori* is the Dat. Caſe governed of *Dilecta*, a part. paſſ.) *Memorande* to be remembered *mihi* by me. (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of *Memorande*, a part. of the fut. in *dus*.")

Mors Death *eſt* is *communis* common *omnibus* to all. (*Omnibus* is the Dat. Caſe governed of *communis*.)

ADJECTIVES with an Accuſative Caſe.

" *Turris* a tower *centum pedes alta* a hundred feet (*Pedes* is the Acc. Caſe ſignifying the Meaſure of Height after the Adj. *alta*.) *Fons* a Fountain *latus pedibus tribus* three Feet wide. (*Pedibus* is the Abl. ſignifying the Meaſure of the Breadth after the Adj. *latus*.) *Area* a Floor *lata* broad *Pedum denum* ten Feet. (*Pedum* is the Gen. being the Meaſure of Breadth after the Adj. *lata*.)

Similis like *Deo* God *os* as to his Countenance *Humeroſq*; and his Shoulders: (*os* and *Humeros* are in the Acc. Caſe, the Prep. *ſecundum* being underſtood.) *Demiſſus* caſt down *vultum* as to his Countenance.

ADJECTIVES with an Ablative Caſe.

Crura Thighs *plena* loaded *Thymo* with Thyme. (*Thymo* is the Abl. Caſe governed of *plena*, an Adj. ſignifying *fulneſs*.) *Expers omnium* Wanting all Things. (*Omnium* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *expers*, an Adj. ſignifying *want*.)

Dignus Worthy *honore* of Honour. (*Honore* is the Abl. governed of *Dignus*.) *Indignus* Unworthy *magnorum avorum* of his great Anceſtors. (*Avorum* is the Gen. governed of *Indignus*.)

Pallidus Pale *irâ* with Anger. (*Irâ* is the Abl. Caſe, ſignifying the Cauſe of Paleneſs.)

Frigidior Colder *glacie* than Ice. (*Glacie* is the Abl. Caſe governed of the comparative Degree *frigidior*, *than* being left out in Latin.)

Chriſtus Chriſt *natus eſt* was born, *Imperante Auguſto* Auguſtus being Emperor. (*Auguſto* is the Abl. Caſe Abſolute.) *Te duce* You being our Leader.

Quanto doctior By how much the more learned, *tanto ſubmiſſior* by ſo much the more ſubmiſſive. (*Quanto* and *tanto* are the Abl. Caſes ſignifying the *meaſure of exceeding*.)

Superant capite They riſe higher by the Head. (*Capite* is the Abl. Caſe ſignifying the meaſure of exceeding.)

The Conſtruction of PRONOUNS.

Pars Part *tui* of thee. (*Tui* is the Gen. Caſe of the primitive *tu*, and ſtands as the latter of two Subſtantives, becauſe a Perſon is ſignified.) *Imago tua* Your Picture. (*Tua* is the Nom. Caſe Fem. of the Poſſeſſive *tuus*, being uſed becauſe Poſſeſſion is ſignified, i. e. the Picture which you poſſeſs.)

Ipſe

Ipse vidi I myself have seen. *Ipse vidisti* Thou thyself hast seen. *Ipse dixit* He himself has said. *Ego idem adsum* I the same Man am present. (*Ipse* and *idem* are thus of the same Person with the Verb.)

Meâ unius operâ By my single Service. (The Gen. Case *unius* is set after the Possessive *meâ*, and agrees with the Gen. Case of the Primitive *ego* understood.) *Meum solius peccatum* My Offence alone. (*Solius* is the Gen. Case put after the Possessive *meum*, and agrees with the Gen. Case of the Primitive understood.) *Præstantior* More excellent *in suâ cujusque laude* each in his own skill. *Nostrâ omnium memoriâ* In the Memory of us all. (*Cujusque* and *omnium* are Gen. Cases after Pronouns Possessive, and agree with the Gen. Case of Primitives understood.)

The Construction of VERBS with a Nominative Case.

Deus God *est* is *summum Bonum* the chief Good. (*Bonum* is the Nom. Case after the Verb *est*, being the same Case as *Deus* going before it.)

Natura Nature *dedit* hath granted *omnibus* to all *esse* to be *beatis* happy. (*Beatis* is the Dat. Case coming after the Verb *esse*, and agreeing with the dat. *omnibus* going before it. *Pii* Pious Men *orant* pray *taciti* silently. (*Taciti* is an Adj. coming after the Verb, and agrees with the Nom. Case to it.) *Oportet* It behoves *militem* a Soldier *excubare* to watch *stantem* standing. (*Stantem* is the Acc. Case agreeing with *militem*, the Acc. going before the Verb.)

VERBS with a Genitive Case.

Pecus The Cattle *est* is *Melibæi* Melibæus's. (*Melibæi* is the Gen. Case governed of *est*, signifying

property.) *Eſt* It is the Duty *adoleſcentis* of a young Man *revereri* to reverence *majores natû* his Elders. (*Adoleſcentis* is the Gen. Caſe after the Verb *eſt*, ſignifying Duty.) *Eſt* It is *humanum* an human Frailty *iraſci* to be *angry*. (The Word *humanum* is an Exception to the foregoing Rule, being ſet alone in the Neuter Gender.)

Damnatus eſt He was convicted *furti* of Theft. *Abſolutus* He was acquitted *Sceleris* of Guilt. (*Furti* and *Sceleris* are the Gen. Caſes ſignifying the Crime, and governed, the 1ſt of *Damnatus eſt*, the 2d of *Abſolutus*.)

Satagit He is buſied *rerum ſuarum* in his own Affairs. (*Rerum* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *ſatagit*.)

Reminiſcitur He remembers *datæ fidei* his plighted Faith or Promiſe. (*Fidei* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *reminiſcitur*.)

Si If *recordor* I recollect *ritè* well *audita* the Things which I have heard. (*Audita* is the Acc. governed of recordor.)

Potiti ſunt They gained *armorum* the Arms. *Troes* The Trojans *potiuntur* enjoy *arenâ* the Shore. (*Armorum* is the Gen. and *arenâ* the Abl. governed of the Verb.

VERBS with a Dative Caſe.

Aras Thou plougheſt *tibi* for thyſelf, *metis* thou moweſt *tibi* for thyſelf. (*Tibi* is the Dat. governed of *aras* and *metis*, being the Perſon for whom the Action is done.) *Quis caſus* What Misfortune *ademit* has taken away *te* thee *mihi* from me? (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of *ademit*, being the Perſon to whom the Action is done.)

Comparo I compare *Virgilium* Virgil *cum Homerô* with Homer. (*Homerô* is the Abl. with the Prep. *cum*

cum after *compa?o*, being a Variation from the Dat. as governed by the last Rule.)

Alius One *præstat* excels *alium* another *ingenio* in ability. (*Alium* is the Acc. after the Verb *præstat* instead of the Dat.) *Hæc vitia* These Weaknesses *insunt in amore* are in love. (*Amore* is the Abl. with the Prep. *in* after *insunt* instead of a Dat.)

Est mihi I have *argentum* Money. (*Mihi* is the Dat. Case after *est*, signifying the Person, and *argentum* the Nom. of the Thing.) *Mare* The Sea *est* is *exitio* the Destruction *avidis nautis* of greedy Sailors. (*Exitio* is the Dat. Case after *est*, signifying the Thing which the Sea is to the Dat. of the Persons *nautis*. *Jugulo* I stab *hunc* this Man *suo sibi gladio* with his own Sword. (*Sibi* is the Dat. Case here added for Elegance of Expression, but it is not absolutely necessary to the Sense.)

VERBS with an Accusative Case.

Fugito Avoid *percontatorem* an inquisitive Person, *nam* for *idem* the same *est* is *garrulus* a Blab. (*Percontatorem* is the Acc. Case of the Object to be avoided, answering to the Question *whom* or *what?* after the Verb active and transitive *fugito*.) *Rogo te* I ask of thee *pecuniam* Money. (*Te* is the Acc. of the Person, and *pecuniam* the Acc. of the Thing asked of the Person.) *Induit se calceos* He puts on his Shoes. (*Se* is the Acc. of the Person, and *calceos* the Acc. of the Thing put on the Person.) *Servit* He serves *duram servitutem* a hard Service. (*Servitutem* is the Acc. Case of the same Signification as the Verb *servit*.) *Nec* Nor *vox* does your Voice *sonat* sound *hominem* like a human Creature, *O Dea* O a Goddess *certè* certainly. (*Hominem* is the Acc. Case put figuratively.)

Rufillus Rufillus *olet* ſmells of *paſtillos* perfume balls; *Gorgonius* Gorgonius *hircum* of a Goat. (*Paſtillos* and *hircum* are in the Acc. Caſe after the Verb *olet* in a figurative Manner, ſignifying the Thing of which the Perſon ſmells.)

VERBS with an Ablative Caſe.

Ferit He ſtrikes *eum* him *gladio* with a Sword. (*Gladio* is Abl. Caſe of the Inſtrument, coming after the Verb *ferit.*) *Vendidit* He ſold it *auro* for Gold. (*Auro* is the Abl. Caſe of the Price.)

Eris You will be *tanti* of ſo much Value *aliis* to others *quanti* as *fueris* you are *tibi* to yourſelf. (*Tanti* and *quanti* are the Gen. Caſe, and Exceptions to the Noun of Price being put in the Abl. Caſe.)

Abundas Thou aboundeſt *amore* with what thou loveſt. (*Amore* is the Abl. Caſe governed of the Verb *Abundas.*)

Implentur They are filled *veteris Bacchi* with old Wine, *que* and *pinguis ferinæ* fat Veniſon. (*Bacchi* is the Gen. governed of *implentur*, being an Exception to the laſt Rule.)

Quaſi As if *tu indigeas* you needed *hujus patris* of this Father. (*Patris* is the Gen. governed of *Indigeas*, being an Exception to the Rule.)

Fungatur Let him diſcharge *officiis* the Duties *Juſtitiæ* of Juſtice. (*Officiis* is the Abl. governed of *fungatur.*)

Ægrotat He is ſick *animo* in Mind *magis* more *quam* than *corpore* in Body. (*Animo* and *corpore* are the Abl. of the Parts affected.)

Facis Thou doſt act *abſurdè* abſurdly *qui* who *angas* tormenteſt *te* thyſelf *animi* in Mind. (*Animi* is the Gen. of the Part affected.)

VERBS Passive.

Laudatur He is praised *ab his* by these. (*His* is the Abl. Case of the Agent after the Passive Verb *laudatur*, with the Prep. *ab*. (*Fama* Let Fame *petatur* be sought *tibi* by thee. (*Tibi* is the Dat. Case of the Agent instead of an Abl. with a Prep.)

Accusaris Thou art accused *a me* by me *furti* of Theft. (*Furti* not being the Agent, is the Gen. Case governed of the Verb Pass. *accusaris* being the same Case which that Verb governs in the active Voice; *me* is the Abl. Case of the Agent with the Prep. *a*.)

Vapulabis Thou shall be whipt *a præceptore* by the Master. (*Præceptore* is the Abl. Case of the Agent with the Prep. *a* after the Verb neuter-passive *vapulabis*, which has the same Construction as the passive Verb *laudatur* in the 1st rule.)

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood.

Amor Love *jussit* commanded me *scribere* to write. (*Scribere* is the Infinitive Mood after the Verb *jussit*, because there is no Nom. Case between them.)

Jussus Being ordered *confundere* to violate *fœdus* the Treaty. (*Confundere* is the Infin. Mood set after the Part. *jussus*.)

Erat He was *tum* then *dignus* worthy *amari* to be loved. (*Amari* is the Infin. Mood after the Adj. *dignus*.)

Tempus It is time *tibi* for thee *abire* to be gone. (*Abire* is the Infin. after the Sub. *Tempus*.)

Hinc Upon this *spargere* he began to throw out *voces* Insinuations. (*Spargere* is the Infin. set alone, the Verb *incipiebat* he began being understood.)

VERBS Imperſonal.

Juvat It is pleaſant *ire* to go *ſub umbras* under the Shade. (*Juvat* is a Verb Imperſonal of the Indic. Mood preſent Tenſe, and has no Nom. Caſe before it.)

Intereſt It concerns *omnium* all Men *agere* to act *rectè* uprightly. (*Omnium* is the Gen. Caſe govened of the Verb Imperſonal *intereſt*.)

Tuâ refert It concerns thee *noſſe* to know *teipſum* thyſelf. (*Tuâ* is the fem. Abl. Caſe after *refert*, being an Exception to the laſt Rule.)

Tanti refert Of ſuch Concern it is *agere* to do *honeſta* honeſt Things. (*Tanti* is the Gen. governed of *refert*, and an Exception to the Rule.

Benefit nobis We enjoy Bleſſings *a Deo* from God. (*Nobis* is the Dat. Caſe, being the Noun by which ſomething is acquired, governed of the Verb Imperſ. *benefit*.) *Juvat* It delights *me* me *ire per altum* to go by Sea. (*Me* is the Acc. Caſe governed of the tranſitive Imperſ. *Juvat*.)

Spectat ad omnes It concerns all Men *vivere* to live *bene* well. (*Spectat* is a Verb Imperſ. taking the Prep. *ad* with an Acc. Caſe after it.)

Pudet me I am aſhamed *negligentiæ* of my Negligence. (*Me* is the Acc. of the Perſon, and *negligentiæ* the Gen. of the Thing governed of the Verb Imperſ. *pudet*.)

Gerunds, Supines and Participles.

Cauſa Occaſion *videndi* to ſee *Romam* Rome. (*Romam* is the Acc. Caſe governed of the Ger. *videndi*, becauſe *video*, the Verb of which it comes, is tranſitive, and governs an Acc. Caſe.)

Abeundum

Abeundum est mihi I must go hence. (*Abeundum* is the Ger. in *dum* with the Verb *est* set Impers. signifying Necessity.)

Ad accusandos homines To accuse Men. (The Ger. *accusandum* is here turned into an Adj. *accusandos*, and agrees with *homines*.)

Eo I go *cubitum* to lie down. (*Cubitum* is the first Supine of the Verb *cumbo*, set after the Verb *eo*, betokening Motion to a Place.)

Facile factu Easy to be done. (*Factu* is the latter Supine of the Verb *facio*, set after the Adj. *facile*.) *Dictu turpe* Shameful to be spoken. (*Dictu* is the Lat. Sup. of the Verb *dico*, set after *turpe*.)

Formidatus Dreaded *Othoni* by Otho. (*Othoni* is the Dat. governed of the passive Part. *formidatus*.) *Exorandus est* He is to be prevailed upon *mihi* by me. (*Mihi* is the Dat. governed of the Part. Passive *exorandus*.)

Pertæsus Weary of *ignaviam suam* his own Sluggishness. (*Ignaviam* is the Acc. Case governed of *Pertæsus*.)

Exosus Hated *Deo* by God *et* and *sanctis* the Saints. (*Deo* is the Dat. Case governed of *exosus*, signifying passively.)

Bona A virtuous Lady, *prognata* born *bonis parentibus* of good Parents. (*Parentibus* is the Abl. governed of *prognata*.)

NOUNS of Time.

Nemo No one *mortalium* of mortal Men *sapit* is wise *omnibus horis* at all Times. (*Horis* is the Abl. Case signifying Part of Time, and answers the Question *When?*)

Hic Here *jam* from this Time *regnabitur* (see last Rule of Impersonals) Kings shall reign *tercentum*

totos

totos annos full three hundred Years. (*Annos* is the Acc. Caſe ſignifying Duration of Time, and anſwering the Queſtion *how long?*)

In paucis diebus In a few Days. *De die* by Day. *Commodo* I lend *in menſem* for a Month. *Studui* I ſtudied *per tres annos* for three Years.

NOUNS of Space.

Cum When *abeſſem* I was diſtant *iter* the Journey *unius diei* of one Day. (*Iter* is the Acc. Caſe, ſignifying the Space or Diſtance from a Place.)

Abeſt He is diſtant *quingentis millibus paſſuum* five hundred Miles *ab urbe* from the City. (*Millibus* is the Abl. Caſe of the Space or Diſtance.)

NOUNS of Place and Motion.

Quid faciam What ſhould I do *Romæ* at Rome? (*Romæ* is the Gen. Caſe, ſignifying at a Place.)

Fuit He was *Carthagine* at Carthage. *Vixit* He lived *Pariſiis* in Paris. (*Carthagine* and *Pariſiis* are Abl. Caſes, ſignifying in or at thoſe Places,)

Eo I go *Romam* to Rome. (*Romam* is the Acc. Caſe, ſignifying Motion to a Place.)

Diſceſſit Londino He departed from London. (*Londino* is the Abl. ſignifying Motion from a Place.)

ADVERBS.

En See *Priamus* Priam. (*Priamus* is the Nom. Caſe after the Adverb *en*, ſignifying ſhewing.)

En animum et mentem Obſerve his Mind and Diſpoſition. (*Animum* is the Acc. Caſe after *en*, ſignifying upbraiding.)

Ubi gentium? Where in the World? (*Gentium* is the Gen. Caſe governed of *ubi*, an Adv. of Place.)

Tunc

Tunc temporis At that Time. (*Temporis* is the Gen. governed of *tunc*, an Adv. of Time.)

Satis causæ Sufficient cause. (*Causæ* is the Gen. governed of *satis*, an Adv. of Quantity.)

Vivit He lives *inutiliter* unprofitably *sibi* to himself. (*Sibi* is the Dat. governed of the Adv. *inutiliter*, which is derived from *utilis*, an Adj. gov. a Dat.)

Instar montis As big as a Mountain. (*Montis* is the Gen. governed of *instar*. (*Donari* To be rewarded *virtutis ergò* for the Sake of Virtue. (*Virtutis* is the Gen. governed of *ergo*.)

Multo aliter Much otherwise. *Paulo secus* Little different. *Multo ante* Long before. *Venit* He came *longo post tempore* a long Time after. (*Multo*, *paulo*, and *tempore* are Abl. Cases joined to the Adv. mentioned in the Rule.)

CONJUNCTIONS.

Sumus We are *pulvis* Dust *et* and *umbra* Shade. (*Umbra* is a Subs. coupled by the Conj. *et* in the same Case with *pulvis*.)

Nunc Now *scio* I know *quid* what *amor* Love *sit* is. (*Sit* is the Subj. Mood coming after the indefinite *quid*.)

PREPOSITIONS.

Habeo I esteem *te* thee *locô* in the place *parentis* of a Parent. (*Locô* is the Abl. Case governed of the Prep. *in* understood.)

Detrudunt they thrust off *naves* the Ships *scopulo* from the Rock. (*Scopulo* is the Abl. Case governed of *de* in *detrudunt*.)

Abſtinuerunt They abſtained *a vinô* from Wine. (The Verb compounded with the Prep. *a*, *ab*, or *abs*, repeats the ſame Prep. before the Subſ. *vino*.)

FINIS.